The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.....NO. 6621. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CAPITAL.

Prompt Action of the House on the Assessors' Bill.

Gen. Sherman on Army-Staff Consolidation.

Reorganization of the Committees of the Senate.

The Liberal Party Absorbed into the Democratic.

Mr. Wilson Resigns the Chairmanship of the Military Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The House today promptly passed what is known as Commissioner Douglass' bill to revise the consolidation of the internal revenue officers. The bill was reported by the Ways and Means Committee this morning, and its passage ably advocated by Mr. Dawes and others. There was some scattering opposition to it, and an amendment was agreed to cutting off the proposed additional fifty revenue agents. The bill then passed without a division. It lifts a large load of vexatious responsibility from the shoulders of members of Congress, and is therefore quite generally accepted. It will undoubtedly pass the Senate promptly, and will thus supersede the provisions of the act of Congress of June 8, 1872, which required the reduction of the districts to the number of eighty.

REIMBURSING THE DISTRICT.

The Appropriation Committee of the House today discussed the special bill to reimburse to the District of Columbia $1,250,000 for the expense of improvements in front of Government buildings and grounds. The Committee will probably make a unanimous report in favor of the bill. The further consideration was postponed until Tuesday next.

STAFF CONSOLIDATION.

Gen. Sherman was before the House Committee on Military Affairs this morning for two hours, and made an important statement in general opposition to the proposed consolidation of the staff corps of the army. He devoted much of his criticism to the evils and incongruities arising from the present semi-independent position of the Ordnance and Engineer Bureaus, which were in a measure the representative development of a consolidated staff corps. The Committee had this proposition before them at the last session, and have now resumed its consideration, but hardly with the serious purpose of pressing action. Gen. Sherman's statement was taken down in short-hand for future reference.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION.

There is to be a little investigation by the Committee on Claims. There is a bill pending in that body for the relief of Commissioner Douglass. This relief is asked to reimburse him for losses by the defalcation of a deputy while he was Collector of Internal Revenue in the Erie District of Pennsylvania. The matter was referred to a subcommittee last session, consisting of Messrs. Frye, Foster of Ohio, and Holman of Indiana. Pending its consideration, that vile sheet, the New-York *Sun*, admitted to its columns a grossly false and malignant attack upon the integrity of the Commissioner. The Committee recently sought to take action upon the claim, but Mr. Holman insisted upon an investigation under the authority granted by the House at last session to send for persons and papers, and an investigation will, therefore, be had. The names of witnesses have been called for, and the *Sun* has surrendered the names of its informants, one of whom is from Erie, Penn. They have been summoned, and will be taught the folly of wholesale lying.

UNDER DISABILITIES.

Lucius Quintus Curtius Lamar, formerly member of Congress from Mississippi, and now member-elect from the northern district of that State, has been in the city for a week, seeking the removal of his disabilities, in order that he may enter upon his new term of official service. Lamar was a member of the Thirty-sixth Congress, and is under the ban of disability. What is significant about it is the fact that he is the only man in his entire district who labors under disabilities, and was selected as the Democratic nominee principally for that reason.

THE GREAT CAMPAIGN SLANDER.

The Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee organized this morning. They will hold their first meeting for the examination of witnesses on Thursday next. Hon. Oakes Ames and McComb will be summoned. The committee has determined not to hold public sessions for the present.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The Senate standing committees were chosen today in the usual manner, the most important positions being assigned, as has already been announced. The Democrats are decidedly "sweet" on the "Liberals," and count on snuffing them all in the Democratic game-bag. Mr. Casserly, with great magnanimity, it is announced, insisted on sacrificing his place on the Foreign Relations Committee for Mr. Schurz, and receiving in return the Chairmanship of a non-partisan committee, which gives him a room at the Capitol and a committee clerk. In view of this last consideration, Mr. Casserly could afford to be magnanimous. Mr. Tourman likewise gave up his place on the Privileges and Elections Committee for Mr. Trumbull, and a committee-room and clerk. The other Democratic Senators were magnanimous in less degree, only because there were no committee-rooms left for them. But the "Liberals" are thankful to have anything at all, and showed their determination to act with the Democrats on party questions by voting with them today against referring Mr. Blair's resolution of inquiry to the Military Committee.

A FIRST APPEARANCE.

Mr. Trumbull was in his seat for the first time today. If he had any misgiving of the shadow on account of his deposition from the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee he concealed it well and simulated high spirits. He was greeted with much warmth and apparent affection by Schurz, Ferry of Connecticut, and Tipton.

THE IRON-CLAD OATH.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, today offered a bill to repeal what is known as the "iron-clad" oath. The President has long been in favor of its repeal.

EXPANSION OF THE CURRENCY.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, today introduced a resolution, looking to an expansion of the currency. It directs the Finance Committee to inquire in what way the present stringency in the money market can be relieved, and authorizes the Committee to report by bill or other wise.

ARKANSAS.

Mr. Rice is decidedly the most belligerent of the opposition Senators. He has brought the Arkansas difficulties into the Senate every day. Today, after a very interesting talk between himself and Mr. Clayton, his resolution asking information of the President about troops in Arkansas was referred to the Military Committee, by an yea and nay vote of thirty to eighteen. This seems to dispose of this particular disturbance for a few days.

MR. WILSON AND THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

After the committees were elected today, Senator Wilson rose and asked to be excused from service as Chairman of the Military Committee. Mr. Wilson has served on that committee sixteen years. His successor will be Gen. Logan, who, in the revision of the last year, was in the next position to the Chairmanship, so that the promotion which vacancy should occur. Mr. Wilson's resignation gives him the chairmanship at once.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Joseph G. Eaton, John T. Sullivan, and Frederick Collins have been ordered to special duty in the Darien expedition. Paymaster Edward Foster has been ordered as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at Norfolk. Sheppard, relieving Pay-master Walmsley. Lieut.-Commander John J. Reed has been detached from the Portsmouth and placed on waiting orders.

THE MAILS.

The recent decision of the Attorney-General relative to the right of Postmasters to suppress obscene matter passing through the mails, does not declare that such copy, when there is positive evidence of its being indecent, and in violation of the law, should not be expelled from the mail by post-office officials, but asserts only that Postmasters have no right to break open mails upon suspicion that the copy contained in the package is of an obscene and improper character.

BRIDGING THE OHIO.

The bill to regulate the construction of bridges across the Ohio, as reported by Mr. Scott from the Committee of Conference, stands substantially as it passed the Senate at the last session, except that the section passed by the House repealing the law of 1869 authorizing the construction of a bridge at Paducah, is agreed to by the Senate. The section relating to the bridge at Wheeling is retained; also the section allowing the use of higher pressure on freight-tags on the Ohio than is allowed by the general Steam-boat law. The bill provides that every bridge constructed across the Ohio, above the mouth of the Big Sandy, shall have at least one span of not less than ninety feet above low water, and not less than forty feet above local highest water, measured to the lowest part of the span; and that every bridge erected below the mouth of the Big Sandy shall have at least one span of not less than 100 feet above low water and forty feet above highest water, with a clear opening of at least 80 feet between the piers, measured at right angles to the current at every stage of water.

THE GREAT DIAMOND FRAUD.

Lent's History of the Enterprise, and How He Became Connected With It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Wm. M. Lent's history of the great diamond fraud occupies four columns of the *Bulletin*. Roberts was the first man who hinted to him the nature of the pretended discoveries, who took him to Harpending's house, and scattered the gems over a billiard-table. Lent was excited, and wanted Ralston to be let in. Roberts said Arnold would not consent to that. He refused to sell the claims or tell where they were located. Lent, Harpending, and Arnold met in New-York, where the diamonds were valued by Tiffany's experts at $150,000. Janins' report, obtained afterward, confirmed Arnold's estimate. Ralston, Barlow, Dodge, Gray and others, were let into the enterprise. There was a hard struggle to secure the benefits of the discovery to the people of California. Lent was finally successful. Arnold was successful and got his pay. Janin also got his pay. The Company was organized here.

Lent was made President, and Ralston Treasurer. Arnold, Slack, and Cooper own that they employed Harpending to sell the Buribam Mine, New-Mexico, to English capitalists. Near Fort Defiance was found rubies and garnets, and it was determined to sell the discovery. It was found necessary to change the precious stones from rubies to diamond. Cooper finally proposed to get some diamonds from the Diamond Drill Company of this city and mix them with other stones, and salt the earth and make a show. The proposition was accepted. The parties began to hunt for capitalists. To Roberts, the first capitalist they spoke to, they said that they wished to sell part of the fields so as to secure the means for developing the rest. Roberts said he would have Harpending join in, and wrote him to that effect. Then Slack and Arnold went to New-York with a bag of rubies and the old diamond-drill stock. The gems were deposited with Tiffany, who pronounced the diamonds genuine. Arnold talked of the vast deposits, but refused to disclose the location, and declared that he was unable to secure land or mine the gems. They then determined to salt the ground, and to lead a party to the place in Colorado near Fort Defiance. With the gems in their possession, and those purchased in London, the ground was fired for a scientific exploration. The Janin and Rubery party, following Clarence King, and watching him in the fields as he hunted, surveyed and dug at Mesa. King subsequently met Rubery, laughed, and said he thought the affair was a sell, in which idea Rubery concurred, for one foot outside of certain lines not a diamond could be found. Rubery afterward met a man living near the grounds, who said that Arnold and Slack told him a year before that if they had a bucket full of red stones, and $200 worth of diamonds they would get up a big excitement, sell out, and make a fortune. They got the stones and diamonds, and the rest followed.

The grand jury will have the swindle before them, but they have made no report of their proceedings. Nothing of the kind ever occurred in California which has produced greater excitement in all circles. Cooper is here. Arnold and Slack are reported to be in the country.

NATIONAL ASYLUMS.

Meeting of the Board of Managers in Washington—Condition of the Asylums and Their Inmates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers held their annual meeting at the Surgeon-General's office in this city today. There were present President Grant, Gen. Butler, Gen. T. S. Martindale, of New-York; Gov. Frederick Smyth, of New-Hampshire; Hon. Lewis B. Gunsalus, of Ohio; Gen. Thomas O. Osborn, of Illinois, and Gen. E. B. Wolcott, of Wisconsin.

Reports from the various asylums showed the four regular homes fuller than they have ever been before, nearly 4,000 disabled soldiers being now cared for in the asylums at Dayton, Ohio; Augusta, Me.; Milwaukee, Wis., and Hampton, Va. The asylum at Dayton, Ohio, has alone 1,700 disabled soldiers, making it the largest institution of the kind in the world. Besides providing good clothing, shelter, and board, these homes have chapels, libraries, reading-rooms, amusement halls, schools, and work-shops, the men being prepared in the latter to go out and earn their own living as school-teachers, book-keepers, telegraph-operators, mechanics, &c., and being paid while in the asylums for any useful labor performed. The Board found it necessary to provide for additional buildings and accommodations, so that in the future, as in the past, no deserving soldier disabled in his country's service should be refused admission or want a home. Some changes were made in the officers and in the rules and regulations of the asylums. After the necessary appropriations were made the Board adjourned until the 4th of March next.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Moses Kimball Declines to be a Candidate for the Boston Mayoralty—An Important Suit Decided.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Moses Kimball declines the nomination for the Boston Mayoralty tendered him by the Republicans last night.

The case of the Merchants' National Bank of Memphis, Tenn., vs. the National Bank of Commerce, of Boston, which occupied the United States Circuit Court several days, has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $91,[illegible]. The suit was brought to recover damages for negligence on the part of the defendants in giving up to the consignee the bills of lading of a lot of cotton, upon the acceptance by the consignee of a thirty days' draft drawn against the shipment and attached to the bills of lading, and sent on to the defendant bank for collection. The plaintiffs contended that it was the duty of the bank to keep the collateral until the draft was paid, and that by reason of giving up the bills of lading the plaintiffs lost their security, the consignee having failed before the expiration of thirty days after accepting it.

Verdict for the Syracuse Railroad Accident.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 6.—The Coroner's inquest in the case of Peter Mehan, engineer on the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, who was killed by the disaster on Thanksgiving day, was concluded this afternoon. In their verdict the jury find the immediate cause to be death by being crushed under the engine, which was upset. The jury find that the track of this road is in many places very much worn and dilapidated, and is wholly unfit for passenger traffic in the locality of the accident; that many of the rails are insecurely laid, that a considerable portion of the track is laid with pieces of rail ranging from six to twelve feet in length, and concludes by condemning the management of the executive branch of the road in very strong terms.

WINTER.

Lake Navigation—Arrival of Propellers at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The propellers Fountain City, Cuba, Passaic, Plymouth and Montreal, took advantage of the open weather of the last few days, and ran the ice gauntlet, arriving here with their cargoes of grain today. The propellers Russia, Mohawk and Badger State, are expected to-night. The Cuba and Passaic report forcing their way for several miles through an eight inch ice block.

Disasters to Shipping on the Canadian Coast.

QUEBEC, Canada, Dec. 6.—The Captain and crew of the Ocean Gem, which was wrecked on Wednesday of last week at Big Island, have arrived here. The vessel is a total wreck. Part of the ship's material, and about 100 barrels of flour in a damaged condition, were saved and landed at Isle.

The brig Furcosa is ashore at the south-east of L'Original Bay, with loss of anchor and mainmast. Her position is safe for the Winter. She is making no water.

Close of Navigation on the Delaware and Hudson Canal—The Hudson River.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The water has been all drawn from the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and the last of the loaded boats have reached this place. Light tows still leave here for New-York, but Albany towing has been discontinued. There is no ice to interfere with navigation reported in the Upper Hudson, and the mild weather prevailing will probably allow passenger-boats to run, with a little detention, for several days. Twelve feet of New-York channels are very heavy, and the crews are as long as they can force a way through the ice.

THE WEATHER.

Drawing and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen at the Canadian stations, and in the Middle and Eastern States, with northerly and north-westerly winds, and partly cloudy, moderate weather; on the lower lakes, westerly to northerly winds, high barometers, and cloudy weather prevail; in the North-west high pressures, cold, and partly cloudy weather, with south-easterly winds, which conditions extend over the upper lakes; fair weather in the Ohio River valley, northerly winds and moderate fair weather, with high barometers; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, northerly and easterly winds, slowly increasing pressure, and mild, partly cloudy weather.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west, Wisconsin, and the upper lakes, brisk south-easterly and south-westerly winds, high barometers, colder, and partly cloudy weather; for the Ohio Valley and the Gulf and South Atlantic States partly cloudy and clearing weather, with north-easterly winds, lower temperatures and high pressures; on the lower lakes, and thence over the Middle and Eastern States, northerly winds, high barometers, and partly cloudy weather, with slightly lower temperatures; for Canada, cloudy weather and north-westerly winds in Canada.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 5 Park-row: 3 A. M., 29°; 6 A. M., 31°; 9 A. M., 32°; 12 M., 41°; 3 P. M., 42°; 6 P. M., 37°; 9 P. M., 36°; 12 P. M., 34°. Average temperature yesterday, 36½°.

THE LOST MISSOURI.

Another Survivor of the Ill-Fated Steamer's Passengers—Terrible Suffering at Sea.

HAVANA, Dec. 5, via KEY WEST Dec. 6.—Richard Smith, another survivor of the burned steamer Missouri, has arrived at Nassau. Smith was the man who abandoned Conway's boat, and swam to the capsized boat for the purpose of taking off some of the women. After separating the two boats, and they drifted out of sight of each other, Smith and Alfred Steward drifted with the boat bottom upward for three days at the mercy of the waves. On the fourth day they managed to right the boat, and found in it a small life-preserver, they proceeded, and landed on the uninhabited island of Abaco on the seventh day. After landing, Steward died from a fever, produced by exhaustion. Smith caught a little rain-water on the ninth day, and that, with prickly pears and sciffi, sustained him until the seventeenth day, when he was taken off the island and brought to Nassau. He goes to New-York on the steamer Columbia.

Marine News.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 6.—The steamer North American arrived from Liverpool this morning. The steam-ship Queen of the National line, from Liverpool for New-York, put in here for coal, and with sickness on board. She is anchored at Quarantine.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Gen. Dyer, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, is again very ill.

The Cabinet meeting yesterday was attended by all the members.

The Louisiana Jockey Club races have been postponed until Saturday, Dec. 14.

Dr. Warren Stone, a noted surgeon in New-Orleans, died at 6 P. M., yesterday, aged 65.

There was nothing done yesterday by either of the legislative bodies of Alabama.

Archibald McClure, one of the oldest and most respected merchants of Albany, died yesterday.

Judge Richardson, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has returned to Washington, and resumed his official duties.

Matilda Heron has settled the controversy about her claims on the estate of H. H. Byrne with the executor in San Francisco.

Henry Armington, a hardware dealer, of Providence, R. I., was killed yesterday afternoon on the Worcester Railroad, near Fawtucket.

The Senate in executive session yesterday afternoon confirmed the nomination of E. P. Gale, to be Pension Agent at Des Moines, Iowa, vice Stewart Goodrell, deceased.

James McElhaney, who murdered his wife at the Highlands, Mass., last Summer, has been sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 21st of February next.

The tannery of Stephen Tuttle, at Hillsboro Lower Village, N. H., was burned yesterday, with its contents. Loss, $10,000; insured $6,000.

John M. Cadman, a prominent citizen of Hillsboro, N. H., fell dead from fears disease while holding a horse during a fire in that village.

The Secretary of the Treasury has granted an American register to the British built schooner Ada, which, it will be recently, went ashore and was wrecked at Newburyport.

Mr. George Langdon Pratt, Treasurer of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad, died of apoplexy yesterday morning, at this office, in Sears' Building, Boston.

The Pump Manufacturers' Association of the United States has been in session three days at the Vanderbilt House, Syracuse, considering matters pertaining to their trade.

Kunkle's restaurant, late Proctanner's, a noted dining-place, at the corner of Third and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, was burned early yesterday morning. The loss is not ascertained.

The steam cooperage of Charles H. Wellman & Co., on Pendleton street, Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. The loss is estimated at $12,000; insurance $6,000.

A man named David Cummings, last night in the suburbs of Albany, attempted to women named Mary Owens with an axe, and probably fatally wounded her. The ruffian is under arrest.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday were as follows: Currency, $2,129,[illegible]; coin, $90,178,061; coin certificates, $19,[illegible]; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $22,195,000.

The stockholders of the Wallkill National Bank and the citizens of Middletown are determined to make good the capital stock and reconstruct the bank, providing the banking officers at Washington grant sufficient time.

The State Senate, in Executive Session, yesterday, confirmed the appointment of the following Notaries Public: For New-York County, Frank Vanderver, in place of Geo. G. Furman, resigned; for Kings County, George E. King, of Brooklyn.

LOUISIANA.

Judge Durell's Decision and its Effect.

The United States Marshal in Possession of Mechanics' Institute.

Jurisdiction of the United States Court Affirmed—Legality of the Legislature Returning Board Sustained—General Rejoicing of the People.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—In the election case of Kellogg against Warmoth and others, under the Enforcement act, the Circuit Court, in view of Warmoth's last election proclamation setting at defiance the mandates of that Court, and evidently with the design of arousing hostilities, and provoking a conflict with the Federal authorities, issued an order in the form of a sequestration, directing the Marshal to occupy the Mechanics' Institute, and prevent all unlawful assemblages therein in defiance of orders of the Court, and further interruption of the proceedings in the Kellogg case. Ingress and egress is not in any manner interrupted, so far as any person connected with the State Government is concerned, and the routine of business is in no way to be disturbed. The order was issued by Judge Durell to prevent a conspiracy, proofs of which were abundant, to take possession of the Mechanics' Institute and the archives there, including the late election returns, with an intent to hold the same until Warmoth's rogue Legislature could assemble, on Monday next, to the exclusion of all others.

This proceeding of the Court has already had a most salutary effect. The better class of the people here were alarmed at Warmoth's desperate and daring usurpation. They now feel much more tranquil, and the prevailing impression is that law and order will at last triumph.

The contempt case against Warmoth will be heard and perhaps disposed of on Monday next.

The Supreme Court of this State yesterday issued a writ putting George E. Bovee in possession of his office of Secretary of State, from which he had been summarily ejected by Warmoth, in conformity with the decision of that Court, rendered on Monday last. Immediately after Bovee got possession, several of Warmoth's Metropolitan Police and a number of roughs forcibly carried Bovee and his deputy out of the building.

The Supreme Court has issued a rule for contempt upon Elmore, who claims to be Judge of the Eighth District Court, and who was violently installed, a few days ago, by a mob. His clerk is also included in the same rule. They are cited to appear today and answer. This rule was issued upon the application of Attorney-General Belden, not the would-be Attorney-General Ogden.

Your correspondent reiterates his former statement, that the Supreme Court positively refuses to recognize the validity of Warmoth's commissions in the case of M. N. Ogden, claiming to have been elected Attorney-General, and commissioned by Warmoth as such.

Warmoth has published a card denying the statement telegraphed on the 2d, implicating him in frauds upon the United States Treasury while Special Agent. Special Agent Cobb is now in Texas, and has the matter in charge. He declares the proofs to be conclusive, and he has telegraphed from Galveston in relation to his action in this matter. Mr. Cobb will be here in a few days, when full and correct data will be obtained and forwarded. There was one error in my dispatch in relation to date. It should have been 1868 instead of 1867.

Judge Durell today rendered an elaborate and able decision in the Kellogg case, sustaining, first, the jurisdiction of the Court; second, the constitutionality of the acts of Congress commonly known as the Enforcement acts; third, maintaining the legality of the Returning Board composed of John Lynch, James Longstreet, Jacob Hawkins, and George E. Bovee, Secretary of State. He has issued a restraining order enjoining Warmoth from all acts of interference with the election returns of the late election without the consent of the Returning Board as above; also enjoins Jack Wharton, Hatch, or Duponte from having anything further to do as a Returning Board. In fact, by this order, and the decision of Judge Durell, Warmoth and his schemes to defeat the will of the people are scattered as chaff before the wind.

This decision was listened to by an immense throng of people, who packed the vast court-room and its approaches. It is universally regarded as conclusive; even some of the oldest lawyers, who, when the case commenced, doubted the jurisdiction of the Court, as the case was developed by the argument, conceded the point.

The decision has had a most salutary effect. The course of the Judge is applauded by all Republicans, and the better class of the community hail it as an omen of better, quieter, and more prosperous times.

The Occupation of Mechanics' Institute by United States Troops—Judge Durell's Order.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 6.—At about 2½ this morning, two companies of the First Artillery, United States troops, under the direction of a Deputy United States Marshal, took possession of the State-house. Part of the troops were quartered in the Senate Chamber and part in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, while the officers and Deputy United States Marshal took up quarters in the Governor's suite-room. The doors were closed and guarded, and egress and ingress denied to all except the officers of the State.

The following is the authority under which the United States officials took possession of the State-house this morning:

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Fifth Circuit, and District of Louisiana.—In Equity.—No. 4,000. Wm. P. Kellogg et al. vs. Warmoth et al.—Whereas, Henry C. Warmoth, one of the respondents herein, has, in violation of the restraining order herein, issued the following proclamation, and returns of certain persons claiming to be the Board of Returning Officers, all in violation and contempt of the said restraining order, as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 4, 1872.

Whereas, P. G. Wm. Gabriel Deboe, Thomas Isabel, J. A. Cazabat, and R. Auzet, returning officers appointed by the Governor to fill vacancies existing, in accordance with the constitution and law of the State of Louisiana, have made declaration of the result of an election held Nov. 4, 1872, and have declared certain persons elected to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, as will appear from returns herewith attached, and transmitted to this office; and

Whereas, such returns are compiled from the official returns of the Commissioners of Elections and Supervisors of Registration, on file in this office, and have been found to be accurate and correct, and in accordance with law.

Now, therefore, I, H. Clay Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby issue my proclamation, publishing the result of said election aforesaid, and commend all persons concerned within the State of Louisiana to be obedient to the same and respect the same.

(Signed) A. C. WARMOTH.

Now, therefore, in order to prevent the further obstruction of the proceeding in this cause, and further, to prevent a violation of the orders of this Court and the imminent danger of disturbing the public peace, it is hereby ordered that the Marshal of the United States for the District of Louisiana shall forthwith take possession of the building known as the "Mechanics' Institute" and occupied as a State-house for the assembling of the Legislature thereon, in the city of New-Orleans, and hold the same subject to the further order of this Court, and, meanwhile, to prevent all unlawful assemblages therein under the guise or pretext of authority claimed by virtue of pretended canvass and returns made by said pretended returning officers in contempt and violation of said restraining order. But the Marshal is directed to allow the ingress and egress to and from the public offices in said building of persons entitled to the same.

(Signed,) C. H. DURELL, Judge.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 6, 1872.

In obedience to this order the United States Marshal called upon Gen. Emory, commanding the Department, for a military force to execute the above order, which was promptly furnished, and possession was taken of the Institute, as before telegraphed.

Marshal Packard's Dispatches to Attorney-General Williams.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The following telegrams were received here today:

NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Dec. 6.

To Hon. George H. Williams, Attorney-General, Washington:

The United States Court yesterday directed the Marshal to take possession of Mechanics' Institute, subject to the further orders of the Court, and in the meanwhile to prevent any unlawful assemblage in violation of the restraining order of the Court in the case pending, under the guise or pretext of authority claimed by virtue of a pretended canvass and returns made by a pretended Returning Board, in contempt and violation of said restraining order. In compliance, at an early hour this morning, I occupied the building, with deputies and one military company, numbered as my requisition, by Gen. Emory, not interfering with the State officers in their duties.

(Signed,) S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 6.

To the Attorney-General, Washington:

The Court rendered judgment in the case today, granting an injunction *pendente lite*, as prayed for, and secures the Lynch returning Board the only legally-constituted Board to make the canvass, and required production to said Board of all election returns.

(Signed) S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.

Scene in the United States Circuit Court-Room.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 6.—As early as four as 10 o'clock A. M. the United States Circuit Court-room contained probably 200 persons, most of whom were colored, and the crowd increased every moment, coming in a long file, till about 10½ o'clock almost every available seat outside the railing was occupied. The crowd was in the best of humor, and the laughing and talking was incessant. There seemed to be scarcely a doubt in the mind of any one as to the way the decision would be, and, consequently, those in the crowd, which, from all appearances, was composed of men in favor of the Custom-house party, who understood anything about the matter, and could anticipate the results of the decision, were jubilant.

Gov. Warmoth entered at about 11 o'clock, and in a short time after was joined by Col. McEnery. The Governor appeared to be in no wise surprised or dismayed. At 11¼ o'clock Judge Durell entered, and immediately after the Court had been called to order, commenced to read his decision. He began by describing the bill as a well-known one in Chancery Courts to perpetuate testimony. This bill is brought under the acts of 1870 and 1871 of Congress. The act of 1870 was quoted, the first section to show that the right to vote was guaranteed without distinction on account of race, color, or previous condition. Section third was quoted, regarding registration, and after to register as being in law registration. The twenty-third section was quoted to show that a defeated candidate who has been defeated or deprived of his office on account of denial of the right to vote on account of race, color, &c., can bring his suit in the United States Court. Section third of the act of 1871 was quoted to show that the United States Court has general jurisdiction. The above acts were found to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. The decision continued: The discussion has been well and ably made by both sides, for which the Court thanks the counsel. The first question is, Are the acts constitutional? The object of the amendment was to protect all citizens in their right to vote. New, before the act of 1870, four millions of our present citizens were slaves. Slavery was a source of trouble, and culminated in civil war. The war made the slaves citizens. It was necessary to protect such citizens by the United States Government in their right to vote, against the prejudices of their former masters. The acts of Congress were passed for this object. They are wise. The Fifteenth Amendment is very broad in its scope. It protects all natives, and foreigners also who are made citizens. Other amendments did not need legislation to enforce them. The Fifteenth did. Hence the acts of Congress which affected their object by either a criminal prosecution or a civil. The bill alleges that 10,000 citizens have been deprived of their right to vote, and that 10,000 votes which would have been cast for complainant, are about to be suppressed by an illegal Board. This is supported by 4,000 affidavits. Warmoth makes this only his denial. His acts since the canvass commenced have shown that the denial is futile. The constitution of the Returning Board was then revised. Herron was *de facto* Secretary of State when Warmoth removed him. If all that the Governor alleges against Herron be true, he could only be displaced by judicial proceedings. Herron and Lynch elected Hawkins and Longstreet; they constitute the legal Board recognised by this Court, by the act of Nov. 20, 1872. New election laws have no effect on the election. The Herron Board must continue to discharge the duties of their office until their successors are inducted. The Herron Board must finish the canvass, or no Legislature can be convened, and they will be protected by this Court. The statutes are constitutional; the Court has jurisdiction. The legal Board is Warmoth, Herron, Lynch, Hawkins, and Longstreet. The question of Kellogg's eligibility is not pertinent here, and will not be passed upon. The opinion of the Court is, however, that he is eligible.

The order and decree of the Court, divested of technical verbiage, is as follows:

It enjoins Warmoth against canvassing, considering, pretending to canvass, &c., any of the votes cast at the late election, or any returns thereof, except in the presence of John Lynch, Jacob Hawkins, James Longstreet, and George E. Bovee, members of the Returning Board for said election, and prohibits him from submitting any returns of Hatch and Duponte, or any other persons except Lynch, Hawkins, Longstreet, and Bovee. It also prohibits him from suppressing or altering the returns in any way, or from interfering with the Herron Board. It enjoins Hatch, Duponte, and Wharton in the manner prayed for in the complainant's bill. It orders Warmoth to deposit immediately in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court all returns, or other documents he may have relating to the election, in order that copies may be made of them, and that they may be preserved to be used if necessary.

Judge Durell having finished reading the decision, ordered the rule for contempt to be continued until Monday, and the Court to be adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. Semmes said: May it please your Honor, I wish to enter a motion in this matter.

Judge DURELL—I will hear nothing today; I do not feel well. I can attend to hearing no motion today. I will do it to-morrow morning.

Mr. Semmes—Will you allow it to be filed to be considered on Monday?

Judge DURELL—I will not permit it to be filed without I have heard it, and I will not hear it till Monday morning.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

After the adjournment Gov. Warmoth went to the office of his attorney, Semmes and Mott, followed by a crowd of about five hundred people.

More of the Election Litigation.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—The Returning Board, decided to be a legal one by the United States District Court, has demanded from Gov. Warmoth all the documents relative to the election of Nov. 4 in his possession. The Governor has not yet responded.

In the Eighth District Court, this evening, injunctions were issued upon the petitions of Armistead, Secretary of State elect; Wharton, Secretary of State defeated, and the Returning Board, composed of Isabelle, Wells, Taylor, Austin and Desord restraining the Custom-house Returning Board from in any way interfering with the canvass of the votes.

Application has been made to have these cases taken before the United States Circuit Court on a writ of certiorari.

The Panama and West India Telegraph.

PANAMA, Nov. 27.—The Aspinwall and Jamaica cable is still silent, as it has been since the 8th inst. It probably will not be repaired for some time. Sir Charles Bright, who has charge of this cable, is at loggerheads with the West India Cable Company. No tariff for through business has yet been agreed upon, nor will any be fixed until the trouble between the managers is settled. The conduct of business on the West India Company's lines (the cable from Cuba to Kingston, Jamaica, &c.) is very unsatisfactory to the public.

THE LATEST RAILROAD TRAGEDY.

A Member of Congress Most Supposed to be Among the Killed—Cause of the Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—Dispatches from Harrisburg state that the W. W. Davis, who, with his wife and child, was killed by the railroad disaster near Mifflin, is supposed to have been a recently-elected member of Congress. The first section of the Cincinnati express-train was half an hour behind time, and the second section, which ran into the first one, ought to have been one hour behind it.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 6.—The engine of the first Cincinnati express-train, going east, was making steady headway, and when about a mile west of Mifflin the rear car of the first train was run into by the second section, knocking the rear car on to the bumper and half way through the car immediately in front, killing the persons already named. It is supposed that they were killed instantly, as their bodies were cold when extricated from the ruins. It is rumored that there is another body in the debris, but this needs confirmation. The five persons injured all continued their journey in the same train, and their names are unknown.

An Account of the Accident From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—The following particulars of the railroad disaster from passengers have been received here:

When about one and a half miles west of Mifflin, the engineer of the second section, in rounding a curve, discovered red lights of a train a short distance ahead. He promptly applied the air-brake, and arrested the motion of the train. The sudden check, however, parted the coupling between the express and baggage cars. The engine and express-car dashed ahead, controlled by the brake of the engine alone. The accident was the immediate result of the coupling breaking. When the coupling parted the rear train came easily and gently to a standstill, but when the engine became detached it lost control of the brakes, and flew with lightning-like rapidity into the first train, which was running at the time at fully fifteen miles per hour. The result of the crash was that the two rear Pullman cars of the first train were violently driven into each other, with the fatal results already stated.

The rules of the Company are imperative that when two sections of passenger trains run, the rear section must be kept at least fifteen minutes behind the first. To insure this operators of telegraph stations are required to show a red light five fifteen minutes after the first section passes, and as an additional precaution to prevent the contingency of the first train losing time between stations, the train-man is provided with English face signals which will burn fifteen minutes under all circumstances. These signals he is required to light and throw off at frequent intervals if he finds his train to be losing time. The conductor is required to see personally that this is done. The officers of the road are not yet able to give any opinion with regard to who is responsible for the disaster, but have promptly instituted a searching investigation. This is the first instance, we believe, on record, of the telescoping of Pullman cars, their solid structure usually resisting the force of ordinary collisions.

Statement of a Passenger to a Times Reporter.

Last night a TIMES reporter visited the Metropolitan Hotel, and had an interview with Mr. C. H. Reiny, ex-District Attorney of Indianapolis, one of the victims of the disaster on the Pennsylvania Central, and obtained from him the following statement concerning the affair:

"I took passage at Fort Wayne on Wednesday evening at 11:35 o'clock, and though the train seemed to run at the usual rate of speed, I was informed that we had lost two hours that we were behind time. After leaving there we proceeded at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour through to Allegheny Pass, and over the mountains. The speed was not relaxed in passing the curves, nor even at the Horseshoe Bend. On Thursday morning I retired to my berth in the second of the three sleepers attached to the train, and was lying quite awake when I heard a fearful crash, followed by a moment of almost entire unconsciousness, in which I seemed to be hurled violently to a considerable distance. Recovering from the shock, I found myself in an inextricable heap of broken timbers, with my feet firmly compressed between a seat which had been twisted from the fastenings and the side of the car. I looked around for assistance, and observed that there were many others in a similar or worse plight. The motion of the train had not been interrupted, but after a minute or so, seemed to come to a stop. With a good deal of difficulty I managed to pull my feet out and clambered through the broken sash to the track. Then only I learned the nature of the disaster. The first section of the Cincinnati Express, in which I was travelling, had broken within a few miles of Mifflin, a small station west of Harrisburg, going at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, when it was run into by the second section, and had two of the Pullman sleeping-cars demolished. The collision occurred at 5:30 o'clock on Thursday night, and it is said that the second train was also late, running at an extraordinary rate of speed to make up for time. The engineer said that in turning a curve, a little before the accident, a freight-train going in the opposite direction obscured the view, and prevented him from seeing the red flashes of the Express. Passengers on the train, however, assert that no lights were exhibited. Efforts were at once made by the passengers, who had been uninjured, to clear away the débris, a good portion of which had been scattered over the track for nearly three-quarters of a mile, by the forward motion of the train before it was stopped, and a horrible spectacle was presented. The dead bodies of two passengers, recognized as Matthew Knowles and J. W. Bacon, both of Chicago, were picked from the wreck. The latter was horribly mutilated, his limbs being nearly torn from the body. A further search resulted in the finding of the bodies of W. W. Davis, wife and child, of Green Lake, Wis., all of whom appeared to have been instantly killed. The head of Mrs. Davis was badly crushed and almost prevent identification. The search and attempt at repairs were kept up for three hours, at the end of which it was deemed advisable to proceed to

HENRY ROGERS.

His Execution for the Murder of Officer Donohue.

Scenes in Raymond-Street Jail, Brooklyn — Traffic in Tickets of Admission — Ruffianly Police and Rowdy Politicians.

Henry Rogers was hanged yesterday, in the Raymond-street (Brooklyn) Jail, for the murder of Police Officer John Donohue.

The story of Rogers' crime is as follows:

With some other drunken and equally ruffianly companions, Rogers was drinking, on the night of July 3d last, in a low liquor-saloon situated on North First-street, Brooklyn, in the locality known as "Battle-row." The gang of which he was a prominent member was singing on the sidewalk when Officer John Donohue, who seems to have been a worthy member of the Brooklyn Police force, came up and told the rowdies to sing inside the saloon. As Donohue turned to continue his patrol, Rogers drew from under his coat a club which he had procured from the wife of the keeper of the liquor-den, and struck Donohue a terrible blow on the head, which fractured the skull. The officer was taken to the hospital, where he died. Rogers was arrested, and placed on trial. His ruffianly associates abandoned him to his fate. Even three of them, on whom he depended for what is known as "extenuating evidence," proved decisive witnesses for the prosecution, and he was convicted. His counsel made several ineffectual efforts to save his life. Judges Gilbert and Fancher denied their applications for a stay of proceedings, and Gov. Hoffman, on hearing the case argued, refused to grant a respite. The prisoner was informed of the failure of his counsel on Thursday, and the gallows-tree from the Tombs Prison in this City was carted over to Brooklyn to be used in the execution. On Thursday night Rogers was calm and collected. Rev. Messrs. McDonald and McElroy were the clergymen in attendance on him. Yesterday morning, the day of his murder, who had slept very little during the night, conversed cheerfully with his keeper, Mr. Meyer, who had remained in the cell all night, and the clergymen administered the last rites of the Catholic Church to him. Outside the jail over a hundred men and boys who had procured tickets were admitted into the jail shortly after 6½ o'clock, and the persons who were there on business, including a large number of reporters, were left on the sidewalk in Raymond-street, to be jostled by roughs and abused by the police, who had wholly incapable of judging between honest men and pickpockets. Occasionally some politician, more respectable in appearance than the rest, would beckon some rough in the crowd, for whom the police would obsequiously make way. One by one the politicians gained admission to the jail, but the police, who had decided the respectable persons who had need of and received invitations. Between twenty and thirty lager-beer saloon-keepers of Williamsburg, who had obtained them from the Sheriff, passed in triumphantly. A Deputy Sheriff sold what late a barber's saloon in Myrtle-avenue and offered to sell admission tickets to the execution, and as the affair progressed until 9 o'clock, when, after being hustled and pummelled and shoved by the vigilant Police, the ticket-holders gained admission. In this respect the expectations of the Tribune were little better than the reality, for the courtesy of Inspector Folk and Sergeant Van Anden, of the Detective Office, the representatives of the Press would have fared badly.

At 9:35 the funeral procession appeared. The Sheriff, Andrew Walters, with his deputy, Walter Beardsley, in their carriages. Then came Rogers, walking between Fathers McDonald and McElroy. Rogers, a young man, with dark moustache and short side-whiskers, was neatly dressed in a suit of black. The slippers was around his neck, and his pinioned hands he carried a crucifix and set of beads. Behind him came Sheriff Walters, Coroner Brennan. After them came the under-sheriffs. The police and politicians crowded round to see the "show." Rogers, as being brought out, looked around the crowd as if searching for the face of a friend. He dropped his head and walked on slowly until he stood right in front of the gallows, and then he looked up at the fatal dangling rope. His face contracted, and he showed great signs of fear. He was kept in this terrible position in front of the rope, and looking as if for four minutes, while the clergymen were reading a long burial service. At its conclusion Rogers gave a nervous convulsion at the fearful strain on them, and falling forward he fainted. He was supported on each side, and one of the clergymen threw water on his head which had dropped down on his chest. One of the under-sheriffs joined the noose and rope, and pulled the cap down over his eyes. The Sheriff shook his hand, which was nervous, and at 9¾ o'clock the rope was cut and the man was hanged. For several minutes convulsive movements of the muscular cords of the neck and arms were observable. He strangled a great deal. At 9:50 o'clock Dr. Creamer pronounced him dead. Rogers's body was lowered into a coffin and conveyed to Calvary Cemetery, where it was placed in a reception-vault.

Execution of Barney Woods in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Barney Woods was hanged in the yard of the District Jail at 12 M. today, for the murder of Samuel N. Chedsemen, of New-York, on the 12th of last August. Woods met his fate without boasting or bravado, but quietly, and with less trepidation than was to be expected from the weakness he displayed during some days past.

The Vienna Universal Exposition—The World's Industries on Exhibition—Its Importance to Americans.

The great exhibition of the arts and industries of the world, which opens in Vienna next year, and which was alluded to by President Grant in his recent Message, is an important event to manufacturers, mechanics, investors, and others in this country, to whom it will give great opportunities for extending the market for their goods, and placing them in friendly competition with the productions of other countries. No expense or effort has been spared to make this exhibition the most comprehensive and successful, as it will be the most magnificent ever held. The park in which the buildings are being erected has an area of over 900 acres. The main building, known as the "Palace of Industry," is to be about 2,000 feet in length, by 82 feet in width. This is crossed by 23 transepts, each 547 feet long by 50 feet wide. The Machinery Hall is to be a separate building, 2,600 feet long by 180 feet wide, standing parallel with the Industrial Palace, but about 460 feet distant. The entire buildings and grounds will include an extent nearly six times larger than that occupied by the Exhibition at Paris in 1867. A full report of agricultural machinery will also be made. The space set apart for American exhibitors, in all departments, is most favorably situated, and a large space has been reserved to them in the grounds, whereon buildings may be erected as required.

Mr. Thomas B. Van Buren, United States Commissioner to the Exhibition, states that at the earnest solicitation of its chief manager he is making arrangements to have a model exhibited of one of our best common school buildings, furnished with desks and seats, and all the paraphernalia of text-books. From the different States advices are daily reaching the office that copies of school books, educational reports, and laws connected with our system of education are being forwarded, to be exhibited with the school-house, and afterward presented to the Austrian Government.

Some features of the patent laws of European countries are contrary to justice and policy, so far as these appear in the laws of Austria, efforts are now being made to remove them, and to protect inventors from piracy and robbery. The Austro-Hungarian Parliament has granted the right to every exhibitor to obtain from the General Manager a certificate free of charge, which certificate will act as a full patent during the exhibition, and for two months afterward, and may then be turned into a patent by the payment of a fee of less than $21. On the 5th of April, 1872, there was ratified between the Governments of Austro-Hungary and the United States a treaty upon "Trade-Marks," which provides that any trade-mark used in either country, to designate the origin of quality of any article, shall fully protect such article when used in Austria. Some thirty of our best and most spunky citizens have formed themselves into an "American Committee, and are giving their assistance in the work of the Commission. Applications from exhibitors are now reaching the office from all parts of the country, and others who desire space should apply for blank forms as soon as possible. The exhibition is thus commended to the consideration of Congress by the President:

"As this exhibition is to be the first which will have been held in Eastern Europe, it is believed that American inventors and manufacturers will be ready to avail themselves of the opportunity for the presentation of their productions, if encouraged by proper and authoritative action. At the last session of Congress authority was given for the appointment of special agents to represent this Government at the Exposition. The authority thus given has been exercised, but in the absence of any appropriation there is danger lest the important benefits which the occasion offers will, in a large degree, be lost to citizens of the United States. I commend the subject strongly to your consideration, and recommend that an adequate appropriation be made for the purpose. To further aid American exhibitors at the Vienna Exposition, I would recommend, in addition to an appropriation of money, that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to detail two naval vessels to transport between our Atlantic cities and Trieste, or the most convenient port to Vienna, and back, their articles for exhibition."

THE HARLEM RIVER.

The Tunnel at King's Bridge—How the Multitudes Affect the Plans for Rendering the River to Navigation.

The Engineer's Department of the Department of Parks is now engaged, among other things, in perfecting plans for the tunnel under the Harlem River, near King's Bridge, for which soundings and borings were made during the past Summer. When perfected, these plans will be submitted to the Board of Park Commissioners, and, if approved, the execution of them will be commenced in the Spring. It has been mentioned in former articles on the work of the Park Department, that the clause of the act of 1869, which empowered the Commissioners to change the grade of any railroad which should cross the roads or avenues laid out by them, had been repealed when it was found they the Vanderbilt interest would be affected by it. The consequences of this repeal are now seen in the plans for the King's Bridge road tunnel. On the Westchester side of the river, the Port Morris and Spuyten Duyvil Road and the New-Haven Road run side by side from the bridge at the end of Fourth-avenue up nearly to King's Bridge, where the first-named road sweeps round westwardly and the other continues north-east. Where these roads part company the Westchester approaches to the tunnel must be built. If the grade of these roads could be raised for half a mile or less, the approaches could be run in a direct line under them; but with the engineer's hands tied as they are, this is impossible. The tunnel is carried out from the New-York side under the Port Morris road, which lies nearest the river. Two opposite approaches meet it here. One comes up from the south, between the two railroads, the other comes from the north-west, and both are entirely out of the lines they would take, if it were not that the unreachable calms and axes in the way. Of course, the cost of the tunnel and the approaches will be considerably increased by this necessity of accommodating them to the railroads. But this is the least of the evil. The real injury lies in the fact that one of the main avenues of travel between New-York and Westchester, a permanent and costly work, is forever lessened in usefulness, and that the convenience of the public disregarded for the sake of saving a few thousand dollars to a railroad corporation. It may be that a few years hence these railroad tracks may be torn up, or moved from their present positions. The corporations may find it to their interest to do so; but once the tunnel is built, so solid and costly a work cannot very well be altered, at least materially, without immense labor and expense, and a permanent improvement is thus made to suffer for a temporary convenience. It is not too late to remedy this evil, and if the people of Westchester County chose to stir in the matter it may be effected this Winter. The plans could then be altered, and the tunnel be built as it ought to be.

In addition to this work, the great improvement of opening the Harlem River to navigation through its whole length, will be effected at King's Bridge. The rock, which forms the bed of the river, is well ascertained, is full of roots and other obstructions, natural and artificial. The plan for clearing them out is as follows: About 250 feet south from the point where the tunnel will cross, and at the same distance north of it, cofferdams will be built across the river. The water will then be pumped out, and the portion of the river's bed inclosed between the dams left dry. The obstructing rocks will then be blasted out, and the stone used in constructing the tunnel and the walls along the river side. When all is completed the cofferdams will be removed, and the Harlem River will be open to the passage of vessels from the Hudson to the Sound.

Rev. Dr. Haight, Bishop Elect of Massachusetts.

Rev. Dr. Haight of St. Paul's Chapel in this City, who has just been elected to the Bishopric of Massachusetts, is a native of New-York, and brother to Mr. Edward Haight, the well-known banker in Wall-street. He was educated at Columbia College, and subsequently filled the Professor's chair in the New-York Theological Seminary. He entered the field of his missionary labors at Cincinnati, when a very young man, and there laid the foundation of the parish of St. Paul's, now the most influential and orthodox High Church congregation in the diocese of that city. During the last fifteen years he has labored indefatigably in this city, in connection with St. Paul's, of which he is senior assistant, and has chiefly distinguished himself by his great missionary zeal, and his able exposition of canon law, in which he is recognized at present as a very high authority in the Church. Some three years ago he was a prominent candidate for the bishopric of Illinois, Western New-York, and Central New-York, and for a number of years has been a delegate to the General Council, and at all times has taken a leading part in Diocesan Conventions and other Councils, in connection with the governing body of the High Church party. He is the present Chairman of the African Mission Society, and, though sixty-five years of age, is in the possession of better health than for many years past. As a preacher, he is distinguished for his peculiar force and power of impressing his convictions upon his hearers. He is expected to return from Baltimore today, and though so wise a churchman in his advanced age he would decline the election, his friends believe he will make no hesitation in accepting the bishopric of Massachusetts.

The Tweed Trial—Conclusion of the Argument on the Motion to Quash.

In the Court of Over and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Ingraham, the argument on the motion to quash the indictment in the case of William M. Tweed was brought to a close. Mr. Field is resuming to the argument of the prosecution in opposition to the motion, maintained that the word "and" could not be held to be an inquiry into the original accounts, but at most a comparison of the original vouchers with bills. He referred at length to Mr. Peckham's connection with the Grand Jury that indicted Mr. Tweed, and while inputing no evil motive, asserted that he was so full of prejudice against him, as his published letters testified, that he was unfit to advise the Grand Jury. His argument generally was a repetition of that previously made by Mr. Graham, and concluded with an earnest compliment to Judge Ingraham. The Court took the papers in the case, and reserved its decision.

Mr. Peckham then moved that the defendant be arraigned upon the felony indictments. The counsel of Mr. Tweed objected on the ground that no notice of it had been given them, and after a strong protest against delay from Mr. Tremain, the Court adjourned the matter to next Monday week.

Courts of General Sessions—Cases Disposed of Yesterday.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, E. T. Cox, of the firm of Cox & King, private detectives, was found guilty of grand larceny, and sentenced to one year in the State Prison. Robert White and Joseph Hopkins, for a similar offense, were sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment. Edward A. Conklin pleaded guilty to petit larceny; sentence was suspended. Daniel Mathews, colored, was charged with carrying a pistol, but acquitted. John Farrell, charged with jail-breaking, was acquitted on a technicality. John Kenny, charged with robbery, was discharged for want of evidence.

James G. Chambers, carpenter, was charged with felonious assault on James Bromley, another carpenter. The affair took place on the 4th of June last, during the strike troubles. The complainant refused to join the strikers, and the prisoner came to him while he was at work, abused him violently, and finally discharged a pistol at him, the ball breaking the complainant's jaw. The wanton war of the mob unprovoked character, and the evidence showed that the prisoner was most determined in his efforts to shoot Bromley. The jury found him guilty, but recommended him to mercy. Recorder Hackett commented with severity on the conduct of the prisoner, and sentenced him to seven years' imprisonment, with hard labor.

The New-North-Carolina Senator.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, a Democratic paper, telegraphs the following respecting Judge Augustus S. Merrimon, who has been elected United States Senator by the aid of Republican votes:

"Judge Merrimon assures me in person, in a conversation with him of few moments since, that while he felt very grateful, personally, for the confidence and respect his political opponents had manifested for him in the vote they had given him, his political status and party relations remained unchanged, and that his political interpretation was no wise compromised. He assured me that he had had no communication, whatever, direct or indirect, in person or through others, with the Radical Party or any members thereof, in relation to the Senatorial contest, that could affect his party relations; that if he considered that his election accomplished his political principles, he would not accept the position. When the members of the Republican Party voted for him, they did so knowing his past record, and that he was still a Conservative."

NEXT RECORD CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 6, 1872.

On motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey, the Senate suspended the rule requiring the election of the Chairmen of the Standing Committees by ballot, and the Standing and Select Committees were then elected as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Privileges and Elections—Mr. Morrill, Chairman; Messrs. Carpenter, Logan, Alcorn, Hill, Anthony, and Trumbull.

On Foreign Relations—Mr. Cameron, Chairman; Messrs. Harlan, Morton, Patterson, Hamlin, Howe, and Schurz.

On Finance—Mr. Sherman, Chairman; Messrs. Morrill of Vermont, Scott, Ames, Wright, Ferry of Michigan, and Bayard.

On Appropriations—Mr. Cole, Chairman; Messrs. Sprague, Sawyer, Merrill of Maine, Windom, West, and Stevenson.

On Commerce—Mr. Chandler, Chairman; Messrs. Corbett, Kellogg, Spencer, Buckingham, Conkling and Vickers.

On Manufactures—Mr. Robertson, Chairman; Messrs. Sprague, Gilbert, Johnston and Fenton.

On Agriculture—Mr. Frelinghuysen, Chairman; Messrs. Robertson, Lewis, Davis of West Virginia, and Bayard.

On Military Affairs—Mr. Wilson, Chairman; Messrs. Logan, Cameron, Morton, Ames, West, Blair, and Saulsbury.

On Naval Affairs—Mr. Chandler, Chairman; Messrs. Anthony, Hyde, Osborn, Alcorn, Merrill of Maine, Stockton.

On the Judiciary—Mr. Edmunds, Chairman; Messrs. Conkling, Carpenter, Frelinghuysen, Pool, Wright, Thurman.

On Post-offices and Post-roads—Mr. Ramsey, Chairman; Messrs. Pomeroy, Cole, Hamlin, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Kelly.

On Public Lands—Mr. Pomeroy, Chairman; Messrs. Osborn, Sprague, Windom, Stewart, Casserly, Tipton.

On Private Land Claims—Mr. Thurman, Chairman; Messrs. Ferry of Connecticut, Caldwell, Bayard, Norwood.

On Indian Affairs—Mr. Harlan, Chairman; Messrs. Corbett, Buckingham, Frelinghuysen, Caldwell, Stevenson, Rice.

On Pensions—Mr. Pratt, Chairman; Messrs. Brownlow, Logan, Ferry of Connecticut, Hill, Salsbury, and Hamilton of Texas.

On Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Pool, Chairman; Messrs. Brownlow, Corbett, Hill, and Norwood.

On Claims—Mr. Howe, Chairman; Messrs. Scott, Pratt, Boreman, Wright, Davis of West Virginia, and Machen.

On the District of Columbia—Mr. Patterson, Chairman; Messrs. Conkling, Chandler, Sawyer, Hitchcock, Ferry of Michigan, and Vickers.

On Patents—Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, Chairman; Messrs. Carpenter, Wilson, Hamilton of Maryland, Cameron, and Cragin.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Morrill of Vermont, Chairman; Messrs. Gilbert, Cameron, Stockton, and Hamilton of Maryland.

On Territories—Mr. Nye, Chairman; Messrs. Cragin, Boreman, Hitchcock, Clayton, Cooper, and Fenton.

On the Pacific Railroad—Mr. Stewart, Chairman; Messrs. Conkling, Ferry of Michigan, Ferry of Connecticut, Hamlin, Flanagan, Caldwell, Alcorn, Kelly, and Goldthwaite.

On the Revision of the Laws of the United States—Mr. Conkling, Chairman; Messrs. Carpenter, Stewart, Howe, and Thurman.

On Enrolled Bills—Mr. Windom, Chairman; Messrs. Lewis and Kelly.

On Education and Labor—Mr. Sawyer, Chairman; Messrs. Morrill of Vermont, Pomeroy, Patterson, and Johnston.

On Investigation and Retrenchment—Mr. Buckingham, Chairman; Messrs. Pratt, Howe, Hamlin, Stewart, Bayard, Casserly, and Norwood.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Mr. Carpenter, Chairman; Messrs. Morrison and Stanbury.

On Printing—Mr. Anthony, Chairman; Messrs. Howe and Cassery.

On the Library—Mr. Morrill of Maine, Chairman; Messrs. Howe and Sherman.

On Mines and Mining—Mr. Casserly, Chairman; Messrs. Cayton and Cooper.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

On Revision of the Rules—Mr. Pomeroy, Chairman; Messrs. Edmunds and Stevenson.

On the Removal of Political Disabilities—Mr. Boreman, Chairman; Messrs. Ames, Clayton, Lewis, Pleasant, Hanson, and Tipton.

On the Levees of the Mississippi River—Mr. Kellogg, Chairman; Messrs. Alcorn, Clayton, Blair, and Rice.

To Inquire into Certain Allegations Against Hon. Powell Clayton—Mr. Wright, Chairman; Messrs. Morrill of Maine, and Norwood.

On the Affairs of Colfax County, the Southern Sister—Mr. Scott, Chairman; Messrs. Chandler, Bayard, Ferry, Spencer, and Blair.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, at his own request was excused from further service on the Committee on Military Affairs.

INDIANA JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Indiana, memorializing the Senators and Representatives from that State to vote against any measure dividing the State into two or more Judicial Districts. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Buckingham, of Connecticut, presented a petition for a Prohibitory Liquor law in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

Messrs. Logan, of Illinois; Vickers, of Maryland, and Sumner, of Massachusetts, presented petitions for pensions to the French spoliation claims.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, presented a petition of colored citizens of Newport, R. I., complaining of outrages.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, presented a memorial of George E. Stapleton, praying to be placed on the pension roll, and said that, having examined the case carefully, he was satisfied that the petitioner had been treated with great hardiness, and he hoped the Committee would give the memorial a favorable early and full consideration. Referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

CLAIMS UNDER THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, introduced a bill creating a commission to adjust the claims under the Geneva award.

The bill authorizes the President to appoint three Commissioners to adjust and determine the amount of compensation due to the several claimants for losses, injuries, or damages, by the destruction of cruisers, to be discharged out of the indemnity fund awarded by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva to be paid by Great Britain; said Commissioners to consider and determine what losses, injuries, or damages, of depredation as were committed by such rebel cruisers for the acts of which Great Britain was found to be liable by said tribunal. The Commissioners are empowered to send for persons and papers, and the decision of any two of them is to be binding. The President is further authorized to appoint two persons as counsel for said Commissioners, who shall be paid by the attorneys of claimants presented for examination, and recommended indemnity fund and the United States from false and extravagant claims. A Secretary is also to be appointed by the Commissioners, and assistants, if required by the Commissioners. The Commissioners are to organize in Washington City, but immediately afterward shall hold their sessions in such places in the United States as may be most convenient for the performance of their duties and their functions shall not extend beyond two years from the date of their organization. The Commissioners are to receive $10 per day for their services, $3,000 per year, and his assistants such compensation as may be fixed by the Commissioners. The pay of the counsel will be fixed by the Secretary of State. The orders and process of the Commissioners may be executed by the United States Marshals of the various districts in which the sessions are held. Judgments in favor of claimants shall be paid by the Treasury Department within thirty days after the report of the indemnity fund, when paid by the British Government, shall be set apart for the payment of damages awarded as aforesaid. It is further provided that in estimating the compensation to claimants interest shall be calculated upon the amount allowed at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the loss to the date of the judgment, and no claim for interest shall be entered up in a separate judgment apart from the principal. The payments of these judgments for interest shall not be made until all claims for compensation have been paid, and if the indemnity fund or portion thereof shall be found sufficient to pay all judgments for principal and interest, the said judgment for interest shall be paid in full, otherwise it shall be paid ratably, pro rata, as said fund shall go after payment of the principal.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, also introduced a bill to refund to the States the interest on money borrowed to equip the militia of the States, and to pay for the service of the United States in the late war.

THE "IRON-CLAD" OATH.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, introduced a bill to repeal the act of 1862, prescribing the iron-clad oath. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. Cole, of California, introduced a bill to replace national currency in the United States notes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill requires the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw from circulation all notes of the national banks and to issue in place thereof, to the United States, and to issue in place thereof, to the United States, an equal amount of the notes of the United States and whenever, and as often as the notes of any one of such national banks to the amount of $500 shall accumulate in the Treasury, and after thirty days' notice to such bank, interest shall cease and be suspended on $1,000 of the United States bonds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of such bank as security for its circulation, until such $500 shall be paid in bonds by the payment of $500 of current money, into the Treasury of the United States.

OTHER BILLS.

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to provide for the erection of public buildings at Covington. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, introduced a bill for the relief of Donald and Nathaniel McKay. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

RELIEF OF THE MONEY MARKET.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire what legislation is necessary to relieve the present stringency of the money market, the propriety of providing for an additional issue of legal-tender notes, and all matters connected therewith, and report by bill or otherwise as early a day as practicable.

THE TROOPS TO ARKANSAS.

Mr. Rice, of Arkansas, moved to take up his resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to the appearance for the Sentence of United States troops in Arkansas, and the action taken thereon.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Rice said he was the aggrieved party in the resolution, and opposed its reference to the Committee. He did not mean to question the right of the President to distribute the troops under his command as he thought fit, but he thought it was a grave matter that Arkansas, some one there, had applied for United States troops, and what he and what the people of that State wanted to know, was who had made this application, the grounds on which it had been made, and the object for which the troops were to be sent, if sent at all.

Mr. Clayton, from Arkansas, felt compelled to make some remarks in reference to the alleged disturbance in Arkansas. He knew of none, and he knew of no reason why there should be one. Arkansas, like the other States, has recently had an election, the result of which was unfavorable to his party, and these had been a premature announcement of the result by a partisan committee, and threats by partisans of that side to bring a thousand men to the capital to his colleague as to the election of their candidate; but the people of Arkansas were tired of the waste quarrel and war of peace, and the

TRIAL OF JUDGE CURTIS.

Opening of the Case for the Prosecution—Testimony of Members of the Law Firm of Curtis, Cleveland, Gardiner & Cushing.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The Senate met at 10 A. M.

Mr. Townsend, of the counsel for the prosecution, announced the close of their case, with the understanding that they should have the privilege of putting in rebutting evidence.

R. C. Dennison, on the part of the respondent, proceeded to open his case. He expressed astonishment at the magnitude of the results of the prosecution in view of the magnitude of the premise, and reviewed the testimony of Knight, which he held failed to justify the charge. With reference to the partnership with Cushing, Pitzman and Goodhart, he said he would show that it ceased on the advice of an old forbidding Judges practising in their own Courts. He concluded by remarking that if the leagues of the Court would permit it, he would move for a non-suit.

A. Lorine Cushing was called for the defense, and testified that in the latter part of the year 1869 he was applied to by Messrs. Gardiner, Goodhart, and Pitzman to form a copartnership with Judge Curtis; he inquired into the standing of the parties; the copartnership was formed, but he finally came to the conclusion that there were too many members, and he withdrew; he notified the other partners of his withdrawal; he had no interest in the business; some time after he had come to the conclusion; he had his name taken from the firm, and took no interest in the business afterward; Judge Curtis had withdrawn before the latter was in; there was no partnership between witness and Judge Curtis; there never was any understanding in the partnership with Judge Curtis that we were to derive any benefit from him as a Judge; there never could have been, because that would not have been honest; nor was there any such agreement with Judge Curtis concerning references; nor that Judge Curtis was to derive any such benefit; nor that he was to make any reference to our firm; nor derive any benefit from his official relation with the Marine Court in any manner or form; I took no interest in the account-books of the firm; I soon saw there was no business enough to make it interesting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Townsend—The part Judge Curtis was to perform in the partnership was to send us all the business he could as a citizen, but not as a Judge.

To Senator J. Wood—The fact that Curtis was a Judge did not induce me to enter the partnership.

Thomas W. Pitzman, one of the firm, was called and sworn. He said: Col. Gardiner proposed the copartnership to me; I being an old acquaintance of Judge Curtis, proposed it to him; he declined; I was urged by Gardiner to go to him again, and did so; he then, with my urging, consented; but he said it is not proper for me to be in it; I urged that it was not improper; we formed a copartnership; we had articles of copartnership, very drawn up; we took a lease of the office, signed by Goodhart, Gardiner and myself; Judge Curtis had nothing to do with it; we had agreed that if Judge Curtis objected, I should be the person; he declined to withdraw, and asked me to have his name taken out of the sign. There was no agreement or understanding that Judge Curtis was to be benefited by Judge being a Judge of the Marine Court. The reference fees were mine individually; that was understood. The firm was not to have anything; we do with reference to our fees; I never heard Judge Curtis; he was willing to retain it; he was first asked the withdrawal of Cushing; never told any one that the withdrawal of Curtis was to get rid of Cushing.

The testimony of the witness differed somewhat now or material.

Mr. Douglass Campbell, counsel for Clark, in the case of Boles against Clark, explained the proceedings in that case, and stated that there was no collusion on the part of Judge Curtis.

The Senate then took a recess till 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 3½ o'clock P. M., when the witness Campbell resumed the stand and continued his testimony in the Boles case. He also explained the case of Bell vs. The Alpha Blue Manufacturing Company, which, he said, was moved from one calendar to another, the argument of counsel being heard on the motion. He also explained the trouble between Judge Curtis and the stenographer, O'Dowd, occurred thus: O'Dowd was putting down answers from a witness as given by one of the counsel in the case, and Judge Curtis stated that the witness complained that he had not been answered correctly; he said he had taken down the testimony just as the witness correctly; he had better vacate his position; whereupon the reporter, O'Dowd, threw down his pencil, and said to the Judge he might get some one else; and left the Court. The Judge then said he would do so, and did so.

Mallmary Bell, plaintiff in the suit of Bell against The Alpha Blue Manufacturing Company, testified that Judge Curtis was presiding in the case of the O'Dowd transcript that he was; he was on the witness stand, and O'Dowd was taking his testimony at the time; the counsel was examining next to O'Dowd, and told him what were his answers; the witness complained that Judge Curtis, the Judge, had become excited at the reports against his conduct, told him that unless he took the answers from the witness he, the Judge, would put some one else in his place; O'Dowd threw his pencil and said he might do so, and left the room.

Mr. Smith here said they would rest the case for the defense. The prosecution also announced they had no further evidence to introduce, and the case was declared closed.

Counsel then had a consultation, when Mr. Townsend, on the part of the prosecution, said they felt it to be their duty to address the case to the Senate, and therefore, if it should meet with the convenience of the Senate, they would be willing to postpone the argument until the Senate sitting in Judgment.

Mr. Smith said so far as his side were concerned, they were willing to have the case ended now. They were not particularly anxious to make any argument, and he was ready to go on with the argument.

Senator Murphy said the Senate had better go into private session, and they would then be able to decide what should be done. The Senate then went into private session, and on resuming business the President announced that the further consideration of the case of Judge Curtis had been postponed till the 3d January, 1873, when the final hearing of the case of Judge Curtis would take place on the 8th January, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Senator Murphy moved that two counsel be heard on each side; first, the defense; second, the prosecution; the time to be equally divided between the parties, without limitation as to time, which was carried.

Senator Ferry offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of the Senate that the ability, dignity, and impartiality which have characterized our President, Lieut.-Gov. Allen C. Beach, in the discharge of his responsible duties as the presiding officer, not only during the Legislative session just ended, but on the occasion of the trial now taking place before the Senate, and in the trial of the Court of Impeachment, justly entitle him to the confidence and gratitude of the people.

Resolved, That he is entitled to our grateful acknowledgments for the courtesy and kindness which have uniformly characterized his official intercourse with us.

Resolved, That these resolutions, after being appropriately engrossed, under the direction of the Clerk, and signed by each member of the Senate, be presented to him.

Senators Benedict and Lewis indorsed the resolutions in remarks highly complimentary to Mr. Beach, and they were adopted unanimously.

On motion of Senators J. Wood and Murphy were appointed a committee to wait on Governor Hoffman that the Senate had completed its business, and was now ready to adjourn.

After a short recess the Committee returned, and announced that the Governor had informed them he had no further communication to make to the Senate.

The Senate then adjourned *sine die*.

Jay Gould's Case—Statements by Henry N. Smith, John Hilton, and Justus D. White.

Additional affidavits were taken yesterday in the case of Jay Gould. They were made by Henry N. Smith, John Hilton, and others. Mr. Smith, in his affidavit, states as follows:

I made an affidavit in this action, verified Nov. 22, 1872, which was one of the affidavits upon which, as I am informed and believe, an order of arrest was made and obtained against this defendant. In that affidavit I set forth the facts and circumstances which I then and now believe, and which I believe to be true, and which I stated upon information and belief, and which I believed to be true, and which I believed to be true, and which I believed to be true

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Dec. 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Pacific Mail	34½	100 N. Y. C. & Hud.	95
100 do	34½	100 do	95
100 do	34½	200 Erie Railway	22½
100 do	34½	100 do	22½
100 do	33½	100 do	22½
100 do	33½	100 Lake Shore	94
100 do	33½	100 do	94
100 do	33½	100 do	94
100 do	33½	100 Union Pacific	37½
100 do	34	100 do	37½
100 do	34	100 do	37½
100 do	34	100 Rock Island	114½
100 do	34	100 do	114½
100 do	34	100 do	114½
100 do	34	100 do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 6, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1—LUCREZIA BORGIA—Mme. Lavigne, Signor Abramoff.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE HUGUENOTS. Italian Opera—Mme. Lucca, Signor Nicolini.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern, Miss K. Rogers. Matinée at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AS YOU LIKE IT. Miss Mellon, Mr. J. W. Wallack. Matinée at 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ASHES—Miss Agnes Elliot, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins. Matinée at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Maware, Mr. John Brougham. Matinée at 1½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mlle. Dissoul, Mr. Fisks. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BLUE BEARD—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett. Matinée at 2.

BARNUM'S.—MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Reed.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

STEINWAY HALL.—POPULAR CONCERT—Miss Antoinette Sterling, Miss O. J. Klanecek.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1873.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 00

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the WEEKLY, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen on the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly edition; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Gov. WARMOTH's latest defiance of the United States Circuit and District Courts was a desperate move. He proposed nothing less than an immediate assembly of the State Legislature declared elected by a Board of Return which the Court had pronounced illegal. The object was his own election to the United States Senate, and the furtherance of the plans of his corrupt Ring. He has been promptly met by the Court, which adjudges his conduct to be in clear contempt of its authority, and which has, through its Marshals, supported by United States troops, taken possession of the State House, with the purpose of preventing any unlawful assembly therein. Whatever may be WARMOTH's next step, it is plain that he is not the absolute dictator he assumes to be in Louisiana.

TWEED's counsel have done their best to rake together all the pettifogging pleas which could possibly be invented, as reasons for quashing the indictment on which he is now on trial. A good deal of the stuff that has been put forward in regard to the legal meaning of the word "audit," can easily be disposed of by a reference to the remainder of the section which prescribed the duties of the interim Board. It plainly says that "the amounts which are *found to be due* shall be provided for by the issue of revenue bonds." It would puzzle even the sophistical intellect of Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD to find any method for ascertaining the true amount of a given claim, short of examination, comparison, and verification. TWEED and his associates of the Board of Audit never made the slightest pretense of fulfilling any of these requisites, and all the pettifoggers in the world cannot make out that neglect to be anything else than a fraudulent breach of public trust.

The House of Representatives, yesterday, did its part in accomplishing a piece of legislation which was quite unique. Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, introduced a bill, prepared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, abolishing the offices of Assessor and Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, and transferring their duties to the Collectors. This bill is a substitute for the law reducing the number of Revenue Districts to eighty. It was sharply attacked by two or three Democrats, and more sharply defended by Messrs. BECK, of Kentucky, and KERR, of Indiana, also Democrats. After a two hours' debate the bill was passed. Considering the scope and purpose of the bill, the fact that Democrats bore a large part in its advocacy, and the other fact that Congress has been in session but five days, its passage may be regarded as very remarkable.

Senator MORTON has introduced a bill to create a Commission providing for the allotment of the indemnity fund to be paid by Great Britain under the award of the Geneva Tribunal. The Commissioners are to be three in number, appointed by the President; they are to organize in Washington, and hold their subsequent meetings at the places which may be found most convenient for claimants; and they are to finish their task within two years from the date of organization. Judgments in favor of claimants are to be paid by the Treasury Department within sixty days after presentation. Interest will be calculated upon the amount allowed as the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the loss to the date of judgment, but the interest will be allowed to stand as a separate claim until it has been ascertained whether the fund will admit of its payment in whole or in part.

This morning's cable telegrams from Paris bring out in pretty strong relief the absurdity of the invention, "special" and otherwise, of which the election of the Committee of Thirty was made the occasion. Of course, nobody who had devoted the slightest attention to the subject could have imagined that a committee, elected by an Assembly in which the majority are Conservatives, could fail to have a Conservative majority also. The only question which affects the tranquillity of France at this juncture is, what recommendations will be made by the Committee? To this obvious issue today's news brings us, and the "special" man of the *World*, who writes cable telegrams at a convenient distance from Printing-house-square, will probably be induced to wait for this report before he gives his readers another dose of "expected fighting," &c., in Paris, coupled with agitation at Chislehurst, and much perturbation nowhere in particular.

The Committee to investigate the Crédit Mobilier scandal has decided to hold its meetings in secret for the present. The fact that a majority of its members are Democrats will probably enable the opposition Press to stifle its indignation over this fact.

Latest advices concerning the lamentable disaster at Mifflin, Penn., Thursday night, indicate that the Pennsylvania Central Railway Company had really exercised unusual care to avoid such an occurrence. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the officials found responsible will be held to strict account.

Mayor Hall's Last Attempt.

Some days ago we endeavored to show that the appointment of Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH as Corporation Counsel was objectionable, on the ground that Mayor HALL was not the proper person to fill any office that might happen to fall vacant. The circumstances attending O'GORMAN's resignation were very suspicious, and it appears now that there is a preconcerted scheme for several Tammany men to resign their positions in favor of Republicans, who are to be "promoted" by Mayor HALL, in order that HALL may ingratiate himself with the public. We have even heard a rumor—which we confess we find it hard to believe—that no further proceedings will be taken against HALL, in consideration of his appointing Republicans to certain places which he has the power to fill. It is not incredible that Republicans may be found willing to assent to this arrangement; but it is quite incredible that the public will look upon any such disgraceful bargain with favor.

In the *Tribune*, of yesterday, the following paragraph was published without a word of disapproval:

"It was stated yesterday, on the authority of a prominent official, that Superintendent MAGGERSON, of the Department of Buildings, had resigned, or was about to resign, and that Mayor HALL would appoint his successor to hold five years, as the present charter provides."

It is clear, from this announcement, that the bargain made with HALL is deemed to be a very proper one in some quarters usually described as "Republican." The newly-elected Mayor is to have no voice in the appointment of officers by whose action his general proceedings must be largely influenced. HALL could not prevent Mr. HAVEMEYER's election, but he can, it appears, compel him to work with A. OAKEY HALL's tools. It is useless to dwell on the fact that HALL has proved himself utterly unfit to perform the duties of his own office, much less to choose honest and capable men for other positions. He allowed enormous frauds upon the public to be carried on under his very eyes, but for the last few months he has been trying to make capital by playing into the hands of certain Republicans. His old political associates could be of no further use to him. He had nothing to gain by throwing the handkerchief to the supporters of the Tammany Ring. His opponents were to be found in the ranks of the Republican Party, and his aim was to conciliate these by giving them all the spoils, and in that way he hoped to silence the Republican Press, and possibly to save himself from further prosecution. We need not refer to the prominent part he contrived to play in the public events of the past week. To shelter himself behind the popularity of a distinguished man was a trick quite worthy of Mr. HALL. But is he to be allowed to render Mayor HAVEMEYER's position merely a nominal one? Will the people be contented to have their servants for the next few years nominated by HALL? If you discharge the chief of your household for dishonesty, would you allow him to nominate successors to all the subordinate positions? This does not seem to be a business-like proceeding. It is certainly not the line of conduct which a mercantile firm or the head of a large household would pursue—and the affairs of the public ought to be conducted with a similar regard to the welfare of the persons interested.

If the public have confidence in Mr. HAVEMEYER, surely they would rather trust to his appointments than to those made by Mayor HALL. If you put a man in a responsible position, you must give him power equal to his responsibilities, and not tie his hands behind his back. Mayor HALL is treating Mr. HAVEMEYER with great discourtesy, but that was to be expected. The thing for Republicans to consider is that, if they take offices from Mayor HALL, their motives will be justly suspected, and they will enter upon their duties under a cloud. Mr. VAN NORT suffered in public estimation for some time, because he was nominated by TWEED. But HALL's case is much worse even than this. He is putting the screw on Tammany men to resign, in order that he may put Republicans in their places, for the sole purpose of gagging the Republican Press and shielding himself from prosecution. It is an insolent attempt to hoodwink the public; and, after late, it will be the duty of honest Republican papers to condemn every appointment which HALL makes. We trust, therefore, that Republicans who accept office from HALL will not come to us for indorsement or recommendation.

The President on Internal Improvements.

Recent occurrences having made it somewhat hazardous for a contemporary to dwell at its usual length on the affairs of Ujiji and Uuyamyembe, it has turned its attention homeward, and has commenced criticising the President for alleged acts that he has never attempted or thought of attempting:

"The President," it says, "as is generally known, recommends an extensive system of internal improvements by the Federal Government, and particularly by canals of great length and cost, with a view to promote commerce between the West and Atlantic seaboard."

And, again:

"The President is wrong in proposing gigantic and expensive schemes of internal improvement at the cost of the National Government."

Our readers will not be surprised to hear that the President has "recommended" no system of "public improvements by the Federal Government," and has "proposed" no "gigantic and expensive schemes" at its cost. He has simply advised Congress that certain projects would be called to its attention during the present session, including one for connecting the Mississippi River with the Southern Atlantic seaboard, and the one with which we are all familiar for a Niagara ship canal. He suggests that Congress take steps to "obtain all available information to secure just and equitable legislation" on these subjects, and adds that while they are about it they might as well consider "the feasibility of an almost continuous land-locked navigation from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico." He especially disclaims any recommendation for the expenditure of money further than is requisite to procure necessary information "to enable Congress hereafter, if deemed practicable, to legislate on the subject," and declares that he is "not prepared to recommend aid to these or other enterprises unless it is clearly shown that they are not only of national interest, but that when completed they will be of a value commensurate with their cost." That production increases more rapidly than the means of transportation in our country has been demonstrated by past experience. That the unprecedented growth in population and products of the whole country will require additional facilities, and cheaper ones, for the more bulky articles of commerce to reach the tide-water and a market, will be demanded in the near future is equally demonstrable. I would, therefore, suggest either a committee or commission to be authorized to consider this whole question, and to report to Congress at some future day, for its better guidance in legislating on this important subject. The railroads of the country have been rapidly extended during the last few years to meet the growing demands of producers, and reflect much credit upon the capitalists and managers engaged in their construction. In addition to these, a project to facilitate commerce by the building of a ship-canal around Niagara Falls on the United States side, which has been agitated for many years, will, no doubt, be called to your attention at this session. Looking to the great future growth of the country, and the increasing demands of commerce, it might be well, while on this subject, not only to have examined and reported upon, the various practicable routes for connecting the Mississippi with tide-water on the Atlantic, but the feasibility of an almost continuous land-locked navigation from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. Such a route along our coast would be of great value at all times, and of inestimable value in case of a foreign war. Nature has provided the greater part of this route, and the obstacles to be overcome are easily within the skill of the engineer. I have not alluded to this subject with the view of having any further expenditure of public money at this time than may be necessary to procure and place all the necessary information before Congress in an authentic form, to enable it hereafter, if deemed practicable, to legislate on the subject without delay."

The public will not discover anything very alarming in these suggestions. It will be seen that the President has only obeyed that distinct command of the Constitution which says that he "shall recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." It will not be laid up against him that he deems it "expedient" to obtain accurate information on propositions for the development of the national resources, and recommends Congress to do so. President GRANT has given to this subject more earnest attention than most Americans in public life. His opportunities for careful study of the various portions of the country, and of the available means for transportation of freight and passengers between them, as well as of their resources, have been very great. Any one may see, who considers his career for a moment, that the close consideration of this whole matter has been to him a necessity, and those who know the quickness of apprehension and capacity for comprehensive and patient observation possessed by him, will not deem his suggestions entirely unworthy of respect.

It is very certain that no end can be proposed to an American statesman more deserving of his attention than the development of the resources of the country. To this end easy and cheap intercommunication for the widely-separated parts of our territory is a prime necessity. The provision of the means of such intercommunication is many times more important than the fostering of our foreign trade, concerning which so much is said. Under these circumstances the suggestion of the President that Congress should, through the able officers in the service of the Government, institute careful inquiries on this subject, is, one would say, a very sensible one. Whether the projects mentioned shall ever be undertaken or aided by the Government, is something which the President nowhere undertakes to decide. But surely it is not a blameworthy thing for him to propose to Congress to inform itself on the matter before it takes it up for either acceptance or rejection.

Bridget.

"Bridget" asks our advice, and she shall not ask in vain. For, assuming that the letter over her signature, which we published a day or two ago, is genuine, and that she fairly represents the class for whom she speaks, the very fact of the receipt of that letter is an encouragement to us to hope for a better feeling and a more satisfactory condition of affairs in general between housekeepers and those who fill the useful and thoroughly respectable position of domestic servants. Every householder will bear us out in the assertion that an unwillingness to listen to advice, a disposition to resent counsel as interference, has not a little to do with the lack of harmony, which sometimes approaches even an antagonistic attitude, between the mistress and those members of her household. When, therefore, one of them, speaking for herself and for her fellow-workers, asks counsel, the skies are plainly brightening in the kitchen. For although Bridget, sly girl, with the craft of her sex, asks that the advice shall be given to the mistresses, it is safe to assume that she means to profit by it herself, and hopes to learn how to get on more comfortably with her mistress, quite as much as to have her mistress better satisfied with her. And, indeed, it is quite impossible to treat this question as other than a simple and single one, the discussion of which from any point of view affects equally all the parties concerned. There is no relation, except that of husband and wife, or parent and child, in which duties and pleasures, comfort and discomfort, are more absolutely mutual than this one of housekeeper and domestic servant. Three or four women cannot live together, day after day the year through, in one house, without each being able to do much to affect the comfort, and even the real happiness, of the other. The fact that one of these is in a responsible position, and gives orders and pays wages, rather increases than diminishes their mutual dependence. We cannot advise her mistress without, at the same time, advising Bridget.

For example, one of the first points upon which Bridget would surely like us to counsel the mistresses is one of which we have already made passing mention, the thoroughly respectable position of the domestic servant. A moment's reflection will show any sensible woman that there is hardly any position that is, or at least that ought to be, more respectable than that of a person who is taken into a household, and who becomes necessarily more or less a part of it; who sees master and mistress, and all the other members of the family, not only in actual but in moral dishabille; not in the dresses and with the faces and the manners with which they go out into the world, but in their moments of trouble, of irritation, and sometimes, perhaps, of recrimination. It is only the most intimate secrets of a family that can be preserved from its servants. Every servant must be more or less trusted in this way, besides that trust which the discharge of her duties necessarily lays upon her, which in itself is no small matter. And, on the other hand, the position is respectable because of its stability, the regularity and decency of life that it requires, the protection that it insures against temptations to frivolity and profligacy. Without drawing any comparison between actual morals and manners, we have no hesitation in saying that the position of a domestic servant is in itself more respectable, more completely surrounded with good influences, and with the safeguards of a pure and honest life than many others that are preferred by young women who foolishly hold themselves above domestic service. But if the mistresses should remember this, surely the Bridgets should not forget it, and should strive to live up to the requirements of a position of which they necessarily receive part of the privileges, and show a strong determination to exact them all. We can assure Bridget that if she and her fellow-workers will conduct themselves in such a manner as to deserve the respect of their employers, they will receive it. There may be exceptions to this general truth; there always must be such exceptions; but, on the whole, it will hold good.

One difficulty at the bottom of much household trouble is a disposition to regard domestic service as a mere giving of so much for so much. This will do in trade, but not in household affairs. And even in those relations which depend upon trade its operation is not satisfactory. A clerk or a salesman who feels and shows no interest in the prosperity and credit of his employers, will never profit much by his connection with them, and cannot reasonably expect that he will retain his position a day longer than suits their convenience or their caprice. And on the other hand, the selfishly indifferent employer cannot expect hearty and efficient service. Now, it is unfortunately true that servants seem generally to care only to get as much as they can out in wages, in comfortable living, in privileges, and (we must add) in pickings and stealings, and to do as little in return as they can do and retain their places. This grasping disposition has, of course, been met in a measure by a corresponding feeling on the part of housekeepers, who say within themselves, "Let me get my work done as well as I may, and with as little trouble to myself as I may, and I will pay what I can afford to pay, and nonesco myself no further about my servants." To this condition of things there are, we know, many exceptions on both sides, and we are quite willing to believe that our correspondent "Bridget" is one of them; but we also know that the exceptions are much more numerous on the side of the mistresses than of the servants. Indeed, we are very sure that the cases in which a servant who has conducted herself with any tolerable degree of faithfulness, docility, and good nature, and who in sickness or in trouble of any sort does not receive kindness and consideration from her mistress, are very rare. And more, a thoughtful care for the comforts and the pleasures of servants, in so far as they are not inconsistent with that proper discipline of a household which gives the domestic servant's position its respectability, is, we are glad to say, not at all uncommon. Servants and mistresses may both be sure that wherever there is, on either side, a disposition to be exacting and grasping, there will be collision, disputes, dissatisfaction, discomfort. To override a willing horse, or to overwork and nag a faithful servant, is unpardonable and no less unwise; but so much for so much can have no place in the intimate relations and variable household duties of mistress and servants. We have but opened our subject, which is prolific and suggestive.

A Rare Example.

We do not need to recur to the unhappy fate of Mr. PUTNAM to prove that travel on our street-cars is dangerous to life and property to a degree that is simply shameful and intolerable in a City like this. On some of the lines, to enter a crowded car during the day, or any car late at night, is to run a fair chance of being robbed if not assaulted. We do not mean to say that robberies and assaults are of constant occurrence in the cars of any line. We do mean to say, that on some lines they are so frequent and so rarely punished, that the passenger at all times feels an uneasy apprehension of possible trouble. If travel is to be safe anywhere, it ought to be in a public conveyance, whose proprietors are paid to make travel safe. It is a comfort, at least, that the Courts are beginning to enforce this proposition, and to hold the companies responsible for violence inflicted by one passenger on another.

But this is not all. It is not enough that the injured passenger should have at hand a remedy. The state of things which permits him to be injured, which keeps him in continual peril of injury, ought to be impossible. It is no very great consolation to a passenger on a Third-avenue car, let us say, to know that if he is robbed or beaten during the trip he may recover damages from the Company. Litigation is costly and uncertain, and a majority of sufferers prefer to pocket their loss, or put up with their injuries, rather than incur the expense of a suit. What is wanted is that the passenger should feel that he is in at least no more danger of being beaten or robbed in a car than in a public street. This end, of course, is to be mainly attained by a more vigorous enforcement of the laws, and by the repression of the spirit of crime and violence so long rife in the Metropolis. But something, too, may be done by the companies through their agents, and we may expect will be done, when the Courts have made it clear that it is to their pecuniary interest to do it.

Such protection as the company can afford, independent of the Police, devolves wholly upon the conductor, as the driver has usually all he can do to mind his horses. Considering the pay that conductors receive, the sort of work required of them, and the corrupt temptations that surround them, it would be unreasonable to expect that they should be always either faithful or honest. In too many cases, the conductor has been more than suspected of being in league with the thieves. Indeed, under the system of appointment followed on some of the roads, it was not so very difficult for a thief to get the post himself. But, even in the best case, where the conductor has been both honest and faithful, he was but one against many. If he attempted to interfere with the thieves, they would be certain, in their own expressive language, sooner or later, to "fix him." He could rarely count on effectual aid from his passengers, and he knew that if he attempted to interfere, he must carry his life in his hands. What wonder if, with the disposition and the courage to do what was right, he should, especially if a man of family, shrink from the enormous odds against him?

All the more praise, then, is due to the conductor, who, in spite of the danger, resolutely does his duty. Such a man appears to be CHARLES COLEY, of the Dry Dock and Grand-street line. He warned his passengers, the other night, against a gang of thieves on his car, and was soon after attacked by the ruffians and badly beaten. If the Dry Dock and Grand-street Company appreciate the extent of their responsibilities to the public, we think they will reward this man in some way for his fidelity. Grant that he did but his duty; that is so rarely done nowadays that its rare performance needs to be encouraged. We have heard it stated that in cases like this the companies, so far from rewarding a faithful conductor, will not even pay his doctor's bill, or even his wages during the absence resulting from injuries thus received in their service. This seems incredible meanness. Conductors of COLEY's stamp are rare enough now. They will entirely disappear if they find that fidelity and courage, so far from being appreciated, only work them bodily injury and pecuniary loss.

This much the companies can and should do toward remedying the present state of things. It should be considered, also, whether, as we have suggested, conductors might not safely be clothed with some of the powers of special deputy sheriffs. They could then keep thieves or other objectionable persons off their cars, or upon any overt act arrest them at once without waiting for a policeman. Such authority, however, should be given only after mature deliberation, and to men of proved discretion. Lastly, the public may, into specially armed the desired reform by uniting from accomplishing for protection, and more on themselves, or at least by vigorously backing up, and in turn protecting, the officer, who like COLEY, dares to do his duty at his personal peril.

Sarg. Bates.

The journey of Sergt. BATES is over. Having borne the star-spangled banner from the borders of Scotland to the vestibule of Guildhall, he has, in his own estimation at least, achieved an heroic and a dusty deed. In the congenial presence of Gog and Magog, the Sergeant laid aside his knapsack and his flag, addressed himself in a neat, complimentary speech, and, solemnly mustering himself out of service, broke ranks and sought the rest and beer which his tired and patriotic legs craved. This much the cable informed us some days since, but we now learn that he did not consider his mission completely fulfilled until he had subsequently written a letter to the *Times*, thanking the British public for its forbearance in not murdering him on his march, and trailing his banner in all manner of gutters. Whether this is to be his only appearance as a newspaper correspondent time alone will show, but there is good reason to fear that it will not.

Thoughtless persons have assumed that because the Sergeant carried his flag through the heart of England unharmed, his journey was, therefore, a successful one. This opinion is founded upon an utter misconception of the object of his march, which was really undertaken in evident, if humble, imitation of Sir Galahad. That excellent knight set forth in search of the Holy Grail, and similarly our illustrious Sergeant went upon an equally Quixotic quest. In the Holy Grail he, of course, took no particle of interest, but he was determined to at least deserve success in a laborious search for insults. Stones, cats, eggs, or even imprecations would have gladdened his heart, could he have but found them. He daunted his flag in the face of the bucolic Briton, and challenged even the small boy to insult him and his precious burden. All the way from Scotland to Guildhall he pined for some one to "punch his head," and by his manner seemingly cried out for casual persons to kick him. All was in vain. Like Sir Galahad, he failed in his ardent search, and when he reached Guildhall no one had even hooted at his flag, and its melancholy bearer was unwhipped and uninjured.

It was, doubtless, in order to make one more effort before he abandoned the purpose which had taken him to England, that he wrote to the *Times* newspaper. What were the precise words of this letter we do not yet know, but from what we do know of Sergt. BATES' mental peculiarities, there can be no question that the mere reading of a letter addressed by him to the British nation would have a tendency to inspire the irascible and unregenerate Briton with a wild desire to go and promptly kill that Sergeant at any cost of international anger. Nevertheless, we are told that the long-suffering Englishmen did not relax the self-restraint which has hitherto spared Sergt. BATES, but that the Press spoke kindly of his last attempt at public exasperation. He need not, however, quite despair. He has only to keep on writing letters until the patience of the English public is exhausted, to be sure of ultimately receiving something in the way of insult which he can regard as substantial and satisfactory.

Preposterous as the proceedings of this cheap military person have unquestionably been, they have actually had the result of proving the good will of Englishmen toward this country. When we consider the temptation to sarcasm, hooting, and even assault and battery, which the pompous idiocy of the Sergeant must have presented, we can appreciate the self-restraint which suffered him to pursue his way in silence, rather than to incur even the appearance of aiming insult at a friendly flag. For this pleasant feature of the affair we owe, however, no thanks to Sergt. BATES, whose unwarrantable liberties, taken with a respectable and helpless flag, deserve the punishment of popular reprobation.

MINOR TOPICS.

Some days since, in speaking of a collision near Boston, where one train was run into by a following train, we remarked that there could be no possible excuse for such an accident. And yet, on one of the best managed roads in the country—the Pennsylvania Central—an accident of precisely the same nature has just occurred. One heavy passenger-train, following swiftly after another, overtakes it, plunges into the rear cars, and kills or maims a dozen people. Now, in what possible way can this murder be excused? What can be said in defense of regulations which permit one train to follow another so closely as to make such an accident possible, whenever a slight delay detains the leading train? What can be said in behalf of a conductor who, when his train is exposed even to the possibility of being run into from behind, does not send a signal-man back to stop the following train? What excuse can the engineer of the latter give for running at so rapid a rate, when he knows that just around the curve ahead of him he may find another train? Is there any hope that the Courts of Pennsylvania will fix the guilt of this massacre on its perpetrators, and bring them to exemplary punishment?

Yesterday, the murderer EGGENS was hung in Brooklyn. The man had brutally waylaid and killed a policeman, and that he fully deserved his fate no one pretends to doubt. He died like an abject coward, and was fortunately too much dazed by fear to be able to make the murderer's customary professions of forgiveness of all decent people. While it is something gained that a murderer has finally received the punishment due for his crime, it is to be regretted that the execution of EGGENS' sentence was carried out in so bungling a manner. The rope was so placed around his neck, that he slowly choked to death, and thus unnecessary suffering was inflicted upon him. Moreover, the arrangements for the admission of spectators are said to have been very faulty; the Sheriff lavishing tickets of admission upon all sorts of people. But it should be remembered that hanging a murderer is quite a novelty, and we may properly expect that they will profit by experience in the branch of their duties, they will acquit themselves more creditably.

The strike of the London gas-men continues, but we are told that the "worse is over, the inhabitants having supplied themselves with oil and candles." Those persons who are thus comforted with oil and satisfied with candles, may fancy that they have successfully defied the strikers, but there is reason to fear that to them hope is telling a particularly delusive and flattering tale. How long will their supplies of oil and candles last? It is impossible that these should happen to be in store in London enough of these materials to light the whole city for more than a few consecutive nights, and after this supply is exhausted, and the tallow-dip has become worth its weight in copper, and the oil worth its weight in silver, what is to become of the poorer classes? The wealthy aristocrat may be able to light his gorgeous palace with the splendid brightness of the kerosene lamp, and to adorn his voluptuous drawing-room with the luxurious tallow candle, but the shop-keeper and the laborer will either have to sit by the light of their kitchen fires, or to grope their way to dismal beds in darkness.

One of the Chicago Aldermen, no doubt with the view of acquiring some cheap popularity, has just introduced a resolution to do away, as far as possible, with the disagreeable consequences of arrests for offenses punishable under the Municipal laws. He proposes "that the Superintendent of Police be requested to instruct his officers, the Captains and Sergeants in command of districts and precincts, to release citizens in all cases where arrested for violations of city ordinances, provided a sufficient amount of money is deposited to meet the maximum of the fine that can be imposed, together with the cost of the prosecution." The result of an order of this kind would be to favor the rich law-breakers and punish the poor, who, at least, can always enter a plea of ignorance in extenuation of their offenses. The principal objection would be the corrupting influence on the police, who would have an opportunity through it to pocket considerable sums by making arbitrary arrests and bargaining for the discharge of their prisoners. There is, we have no doubt, a good deal of room for improvement, and, perhaps, modification in the city ordinances of Chicago as well as New-York, but this must be effected by some other plan than that of Alderman DIXON.

The material for "a startling spirit-rapping sensation" for the local newspapers was lately promised at Aurora, Ill., but unluckily for the reporters, the mystery surrounding it did not last long enough for their purposes. During evening service at one of the churches, it appears, the congregation were considerably disturbed and the clergyman greatly annoyed, by a "tapping" at the shutters of the window close to the pulpit. The stillness which prevailed at each pause in the sermon made the sound so clear as to be audible to every person in the building. The ladies began to show signs of considerable agitation, and the gentlemen to look around nervously, when the shutter was suddenly opened, and in popped a bird, very much to the relief of all present. It had been caught between the wood-work and the glass, and in the effort to regain liberty had made the noise which caused so much alarm. The anti-spiritualists may find in this incident much to comfort them for their disbelief.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

A Prosperous Journal—Improvements in the Publishing Department.

From the Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 6.

One of the most prosperous of the morning Metropolitan journals is the NEW-YORK TIMES. Its bold and persistent war on the Ring, which largely contributed to its overthrow, followed up by its vigorous and logical support of the Administration, (which, as the last election showed, has the approval of the people of the country,) has placed this journal in the very front rank of the morning Press. For three or four years past its business and influence has been rapidly increasing in the one case and extending in the other, and, as a result, during the last two years it has been found continually impossible to accommodate the business within the limits of the old publication office, which for fifteen or sixteen years previously was deemed quite large enough. More room became absolutely necessary, and accordingly the adjoining premises, formerly occupied by Hatch & Fuller, were taken possession of, arches cut between the old counting-room and the new, and the whole has recently emerged from the hands of the painters, decorators, and cabinet-makers, with surprising results. In the first place, the enlargement gives double the room formerly had, and the whole has been utilized with a due regard for both economy of space and convenience.

The newly-acquired portion has been fitted up very handsomely for the offices of the publisher, cashier, and heads of the publishing department. The ceiling is tastefully frescoed, and the cabinet fittings are of black-walnut, relieved by polished French walnut.

Along the south side are arranged the offices, each having a different pattern of Brussels carpet upon the floor, but the furnishings otherwise are much the same in all. First is the office of the cashier, fronting on Park-row. Adjoining this is the business office of Mr. Jones, the publisher, and next his private office, handsomely, not to say luxuriously fitted up, with a separate vault for the deposit of books and papers. Adjoining is the office of the Superintendent, Mr. Gilbert E. Jones, and next to this, in turn, the private offices of the manager of the WEEKLY TIMES, and of the foreman of the press-room and the paper delivery clerk. Outside these compartments, closets, systematically arranged, contain the files, advertising-books, and vouchers dating from the birth of the paper. Anything wanted is within reach, and can be secured at once, without the slightest delay; and ample desk-room is to be found for reference to these documents that was not possible heretofore. The old counting-room, which is reached by arched doorways, has also been refitted, and now looks quite another place. The ceilings are beautifully frescoed, and new and handsome black-walnut desks put in. The subscription clerk, advertising clerk, book-keepers, and chief clerk have each separate divisions, the designation being announced in golden letters in a semi-circle over their respective ground-glass windows. The heaters, gas-fixtures, mail-boxes, &c., are all of modern pattern and decidedly novel.

It is pleasant to note the increased prosperity of our contemporary, of which these improvements are conspicuous indications.

Mr. Greeley's Family.

From the New-York Express, Dec. 6.

While the spirit manifested to provide a handsome maintenance for the Misses Greeley is most creditable to all concerned, it is but fair to say that these young ladies were not left by their father in the needy condition represented by some of Mr. Greeley's friends. We are assured that some $100,000 in the name of the property thus left to the two young ladies, and though all of it may not be at once available, the value of the property left is not less in amount than the sum stated.

Since writing the above, the following statement confirms this fact. After thanking, for itself and the Misses Greeley, and the liberal editor of the *Herald* for his proffered subscription of $1,000 to start a subscription of $100,000, the *Tribune* says:

"It will be a work of time to determine the condition of Mr. Greeley's estate; but, however it may have been impaired by a liberality which, if it erred, erred by a loss of his own credit to those who proved unworthy of it, or by an overweening confidence in men's promises, there is, it is probable, enough remaining to quite satisfy those interested in it or the community. And even if the provision were less, we must be allowed to say that the Misses Greeley are in the hands of immediate friends who will care for them with assiduous fidelity and unremitting tenderness, and who will recognize and repay the debt of grateful honor due to their father—a debt which it is strongly felt can never be adequately discharged. A sympathizing public may confide in our assurance that the young ladies are near the wards of those who will be glad as well as able to care for their every want and comfort, and to see to it that the death of their father shall make no change in their methods of life and their resources.

"We announce the determination of these ladies in their own urgent request. While they are anxious not to be regarded as wanting in a grateful sense of the great kindness which prompted the subscription, they must be allowed to take the kindly will for the kindly deed. With a thousand heartfelt thanks, the proffered bounty is declined."

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times and to the Policy-Holders:

The Trustees of this Company having, after a critical examination of the thirty years' experience of the Company, and on mature deliberation, unanimously resolved once more to reduce the rates of premium for Insurance, it is proper in their behalf that the existing members should be informed of the causes which have led to this important measure, and of the effect which it will have upon their interests.

The rates of premium first used by this Company were borrowed, of necessity, from English Companies. In the year 1843, alterations and reductions were recommended by Mr. Charles Gill, the first Actuary of the Company, and adopted by the Trustees. In 1853, Mr. Sheppard Homans, then Actuary, proposed further corrections, many of them reductions, in the table of rates, which, after investigation, were adopted on his recommendation.

In a recent statement to the public of the financial condition of the Company on the 1st of October last, in which are given the results of some thirty years' active business, it is stated that of all the Cash Premium Receipts nearly fifty per cent. of the same has been returned to the Policy-holders. Far the greater part of this large return consisted of payments on the part of the assured, over and above the actual cost of the assurance which the premiums were intended to secure.

THEORY.

To understand this, it is premised that the business of the Company is founded upon what is called the American Table of Mortality, and Four per cent. interest for money. The table does not materially differ from others in use, except in the assumption that of a given number now living at the age, say thirty-five, none will survive the age ninety-six.

By the principle of Life Contingencies, it is found that the true amount to be paid at the beginning of every year, to assure a sum payable at death, is variable, being smaller at the younger, and greater at the older ages. This variable ranges from $7 70, at age twenty-five, to $921 84, at age ninety-five, to insure $1,000, on the supposition that the management of money will be without expense. These variable amounts are called the annual cost of insurance. But as all business operations are attended by expenses, a certain amount, usually a percentage of these costs, is added, and the result is another series of variable amounts called Office Premiums.

But to pay a constantly-increasing premium every year would be attended by serious inconveniences, and it has become the custom, in consequence, for the Company to charge and the assured to pay a fixed sum every year, of which the value is such that the ultimate effect will be the same as that of the variable payment. It is a kind of average, being too large at the younger, and too small at the older ages. The practice of the Company has been to add forty per cent. of the net rate to cover ordinary expenses. Then, taking the age thirty-five as an example, we may write:

Net Premium	$15 84
Forty per cent.	7 54
Annual Office Premium	$24 38

This sum is made of three distinct parts, namely:

1. The amount it must contribute to death claims, for the first year, called the *Cost of Insurance*, discounted one year $8 52
2. The *Reserve*, or fund which must be held by the Company to provide against the deficiency in the net and uniform premium to pay its contribution to death claims at the higher ages 10 32
   (The assumption is that this earns but four per cent. interest).
3. Provision for yearly expenses, forty per cent. of items 1 and 2 ..... 7 54

Premium as before $26 38

This premium is computed in advance from an assumed rate of Interest and of Mortality. It is, therefore, the *theoretical* premium, but must nevertheless be paid by the assured. The assumptions made in its construction call for the largest sum which was ever believed to be necessary.

EXPERIENCE.

In practice, however, the Mutual Life has found this premium much larger than was necessary, in every year of its existence. To determine what surplus accrued in any given year, the premium was resolved into its component parts, as above described, and the overpayments separately computed, with the following results, namely:

1. Only about three-quarters of the sum, which the premium contributed to pay Death Claims, was needed. The remaining one-quarter was surplus.
2. The interest has been from six to seven per cent. on the Reserve, instead of four per cent., as assumed. This excess has contributed largely to surplus.
3. The ratio of Expenses to Receipts during the whole existence of the Company has averaged only ten per cent.; and, during the year 1871, was less than eight per cent.; and the provision of forty per cent. of the net premium for expenses has therefore, been much in excess of what was required. The surplus from this source has been very great.

The result is, that large dividends have been returned to Policy-holders from their overpayments.

The majority of the members have left their Dividends with the Company, to accumulate in the form of Reversionary Additions to their Policies.

The Company has now been in existence thirty years. In every one of these thirty years it has issued a Policy to a person aged thirty-five, who is now living, and who has paid each year's premium in full, and has left his dividends or overpayments to his credit in the form of Additions to his Policy.

The ratio of the present cash value of the additions now credited to each of the Policies, to the amount of money paid by each, will be found opposite the years designated in the following table:

Year of Issue.	Per Cent.	Year of Issue.	Per Cent.	Year of Issue.	Per Cent.
1872	97	1862	60	1852	84
1871	93	1861	64	1851	86
1870	93	1860	68	1850	88
1869	89	1859	67	1849	90
1868	87	1858	69	1848	91
1867	89	1857	71	1847	93
1866	85	1856	73	1846	94
1865	85	1855	79	1845	97
1864	87	1854	82	1844	98
1863	90	1853	82	1843	110

Thus showing the smallest amount returned for overpayments to be twenty-seven per cent. of the premium paid, and that even upon the Policy which has been but one year in force, by far the most expensive. Whereas, the greatest reduction in the proposed new scale of rates is less than twenty-two per cent.

There can, therefore, be no doubt of the safety of the proposed measure, or of the ability of the new Policies to take care of themselves, to pay their own way, and accumulate a surplus.

It will be apparent from an examination of the foregoing table, that if the premiums upon those thirty Policies had been made twenty-two per cent. less than they were, by diminishing the percentage addition for expenses, the result would have been that the Policy-holders would have retained the difference in their own pockets. The Company would have been just as sound, for, as will be seen by the facts above stated, it would have held the same proper reserves on each Policy, but the dividends or overpayments would have been smaller.

Without disturbing any old policies, it is now proposed to put in force a new Table of Rates for new Policy-holders. In these new rates a change is made in the percentage for expenses other than death claims, reducing it from forty per cent. to ten per cent. Upon Whole Life Policies the effect is to reduce the premiums twenty-one and two-tenths per cent. Upon other classes of Policies the reduction is not so great. No change other than a reduction in the provision for meeting expenses is proposed or made.

When the computations for dividend are made, each premium will receive the precise surplus which it earned. The low premium will receive a comparatively small dividend, because it will have earned less. The high premium will receive its surplus upon precisely the same basis as heretofore, and its dividend, far from being diminished, will be enhanced by the introduction of newly-selected and younger lives.

Should any of our old or present Policy-holders, having policies capable of being surrendered, wish to take advantage of the new and lowered rates, in such case (as they will make a new contract with the Company) they will, on surrendering their old Policies, receive from the Company their surrender value in cash. As a matter of information, it may be stated that on Policies five years old or less, the exchange thus effected will be of some slight gain to the holder. On older Policies there would be no gain.

The Company has made ample provision for the fulfillment of every one of its outstanding contracts. Even if it should cease today to insure any new members, its fund would be sufficient to pay every death claim, as presented, and to return yearly to Policy-holders a surplus. Its assets would, in the course of a few years, begin to decrease, but the last dollar would be on hand to pay the last legitimate demand. The surplus accruing under such circumstances, however, would necessarily be considerably less than if its new business were continued. New lives, in youth and health, admitted to the Company, bring a reduction in the proportionate average losses by death. Present members have been benefited in this way. New members will shortly have the same advantage in their turn, and meantime will receive their insurance at fair and safe rates, while the Company is entirely mutual in its operations, and both new and old members must mutually benefit each other.

It is no loss the interest than the duty of the Trustees of the Company to take care that no plan or change shall now or at any time be adopted, which would in the least interfere with the rights, the safety, or the advantages of the old Policy-holders, as they and their friends are themselves included among the number.

The faith of the Policy-holders in the soundness of the Company, and the conservative and careful management of its Trustees ought not, therefore, to be shaken by the attacks which are made upon it by interested and unscrupulous persons who are envious of its position and great acknowledged success.

F. S. WINSTON, President.
W. H. C. BARTLETT, Actuary.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York.

The undersigned, as a Trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, has received a communication from Mr. Stephen English, No. 127 Broadway, reflecting severely upon the management of that Company and upon the personal character of its President.

This letter has been very widely circulated, and the friends of the Company deem it entitled to respectful notice.

I have no personal acquaintance with Mr. English, and can only infer the object of the letter from the bitter spirit which pervades it.

The personal reflections upon the President of the Company are but repetitions of charges which have been made in years past, and are now gathered up in form calculated to promote serious apprehension. They have all been long since made the occasion of the fullest investigation by the Trustees and by legislative Committees, and have resulted in nothing sufficient to impair confidence in his character as a safe custodian of so high a trust. The Trustees have again and again expressed this opinion of his fidelity.

The present eminent position of the Mutual Life Company is, in their opinion, the most unanswerable testimonial of his zeal, fidelity, and efficiency as an officer. I can only reaffirm, in the strongest terms, as an individual member, what the Trustees have unitedly done under their signatures, that the Company is in the best possible condition for the security of its members; its funds are most judiciously cared for and invested, and are sufficient to meet any possible liability; and that the administration is guarded by the Trustees with the utmost scrutiny which the delicate nature of their trust demands; and that the entire management is surrounded by all the checks and guarantees which long and careful experience has suggested for the perfect safety of the insured.

With respect to the important change of policy recently adopted by the Company, namely, a reduction of premiums upon new policies to be issued, I can only say that it was recommended by the eminent Actuary of the Company after most deliberate investigation, received the maturest review by the appropriate committees, and was adopted by the Board after full discussion of its nature and consequences. The fact that for many years the annual dividend returnable to the insured amounted to a considerable proportion of the premium received, and that the Company had passed through every variety of experience with the same substantial result, led to the inquiry, whether it was not safe to the Company and just to the insured, and therefore the soundest policy, to diminish the annual cash payments, rather than so exact more than was absolutely required, for the sake of subsequently returning a portion of it to the payers.

It was clearly shown that this change could be effected without prejudice to old policy-holders, who would receive upon the annual adjustment of profits their pro-rata share of their contributions, and that the business of the Company would gradually lapse from the old system into the new, with equal justice to all concerned. It would be manifestly improper for me, an individual member, to discuss a question which the Board has thus deliberately adopted—but if it shall be found that the Company have taken a step unwarranted by experience, they will as promptly retract it. GEO. S. COE.

Opinions of Distinguished Actuaries on the Course of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1872.

Messrs. Elizur Wright, Sheppard Homans, and D. Parks Fackler, Consulting Actuaries:

GENTLEMEN: As the public mind is agitated upon the subject of the reduction of rates in life insurance by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this City, we respectfully request from you your views upon the circular issued by that Company, and which we inclose herewith.

Your long connection with life insurance, and your character as trusted experts in the business, together with the fact that as Actuaries you occupy positions independent of individual companies, will give your views great weight with the public and with us. We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

WM. H. BEERS, V. P. N. Y. Life I. Co.; John E. De Witt, Pres't United States Life; Lewis C. Grover, President of the Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.; N. D. Morgan, Pres't North American Life Ins. Co.; H. B. Hyde, V. Pres't Equitable Life Assurance Society; Rob. L. Case, Pres't Security Life Ins. and Annuity Co.; L. W. Frost, Acting Pres't Con't Life Ins. Co.; Henry Stokes, Pres't Manhattan Life Ins. Co.; C. Stanton, Pres't Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.; Andrew Gill, President Guardian Life; James A. Tilton, Secretary Merchants' Life; Fred. Schwendler, Vice-President Germania Life Ins. Co.; Geo. H. Batterice, President Eclectic Life Ins. Co.; F. S. Morse, Vice-President Commonwealth Life Ins. Co.; James H. Frothingham, President World Mutual Life Ins. Co.; Chas. N. Morgan, Pres't Excelsior Life Ins. Co.; Edward A. Jones, President of the National Life Ins. Co.; C. W. Beach, President Brooklyn Life Ins. Co.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: We are in receipt of your favor of the 4th inst., asking our opinions in regard to the reduction of premiums to be charged for life insurances by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, as set forth in the published letter of its Actuary, Prof. Bartlett, to which our attention is specially directed.

We have examined that circular with care; its precise meaning is not clear, while some of its statements seem inaccurate.

It is gravely proposed to reduce the cost of life insurance by reducing the rates of premium. But the Actuary of that Company, of all men, ought to know that, in a mutual company, the cost to the insured can only be reduced by reducing the working expenses. For the premium, so far as it is found to exceed the actual cost, is returned to the insured, with interest, from year to year.

Mutual rates are designedly, and certainly ought to be, higher than the probable cost; the excess forms the capital, the balance-wheel, the perennial reservoir which exalts contingency into certainty. This has been most abundantly vindicated in the history of the "Mutual Life" itself.

The language of Prof. Bartlett's letter is quite inaccurate where it speaks of reducing the margin of the premiums from forty per cent. to ten, and may have misled many, as it has puzzled us. For in only one of the present premium columns is the margin as high as forty per cent., and in some it is only twenty-one per cent.; so that only a few of the margins are reduced to the extent he mentions. To state it accurately, all the various additions to the net premium for expenses and contingencies are to be reduced to ten per cent., and the rate per thousand for an ordinary life policy on a person aged thirty, which is now $22 70, will then be $17 82, while for a five-year endowment policy the charge will be from $220 to $199, the proportionate reduction being thus *greatest* where the premium is *least* and the risk of the Company the heaviest—a self-evident error which needs no further exposure from us.

The next section of the Professor's letter given below provides for the retention of the surplus—accruing from these new rates—until it amounts to one (originally stated as two annual premiums) annual premium, which is to be retained as a margin for contingencies not provided against in the lower premiums; but this very course will make the average outlay of the insured for the first ten years greater than now, and cause the Company to retain on hand a much larger surplus than it now does. At present the average surplus on hand for each policy is only about forty per cent. of the annual premium, while on the new plan, it will in time become at least 100 per cent.

The two following sections may be regarded as necessary sequences to the one just mentioned. They are as follows:

2. That these credits be held to be assessable to meet any deficit that may arise from any circumstances whatever.
3. That in case of death, the whole of the reversionary credit to be paid to the heirs, as at present.

The fourth and last we would fain believe a misprint, but we are assured to the contrary, as it is the same in all the publications, viz.:

4. That existing policy-holders may have the option either to leave their policies undisturbed and pay their old rates, receiving, of course, their proportional dividends and reversionary credits, or to take out new policies, with their existing credits added, and pay the new rates corresponding to their then present age, provided they subject themselves to a new medical examination, and are pronounced assurable.

It is difficult to properly characterize its terms, and we are quite sure that no intelligent present policy-holder will care to accept the second option it affords, as he would thereby forfeit all his share in the present reserves except as to dividends.

As to the general plan, it is a virtual abandonment of those cardinal principles of security and equity upon which the claims of the Mutual Life Insurance Company to the confidence of its policy-holders and of the community have rested. It cannot be carried into effect without injustice to existing policy-holders and a decrease in their security. If carried out at all, the reduced rates should apply not only to future members, but also to all existing policy-holders, *sick and well*, without necessitating changes in existing contracts, imposing new conditions, which may be prejudicial to their interests, as well as to their security.

The reserves of the old policies are in effect to be used as a capital stock, to bear the expense and risk of getting new business at stock rates, which must considerably exceed the margins of the new premiums. But this expense to the old members cannot be reimbursed to them by profits derived from the new ones at any future time, because they are mutual members and entitled to any surplus that may ever accrue from their own premiums.

How far it is competent for the trustees of a strictly mutual corporation to admit persons to membership upon terms more favorable than have been, and continue to be, exacted from existing members, is a question of law, as well as of mathematics and equity; but, if new members are to be admitted into the Mutual Life at the expense of those already insured—as will be the case if the plan is carried into effect, and the security of the latter be lessened thereby—then it is an injustice, of which every policy-holder in that Company has a right to complain.

Nothing can express our views better than the language of a life company only second to the "Mutual" in size, which thus announces its intention not to reduce its rates:

Nothing containing any element of hazard is truly safe unless more than apparently safe; a purely mutual company has no profits, or what ever beyond the premiums charged upon its policies; wherefore these premiums must be apparently higher than any foreseen contingency will exhaust, or future solvency is in peril.

The cash premiums of the Mutual Life, received from 1843 to 1871, were $64,677,777 23, as shown by its published statements, and the working expenses were $10,533,690 58, or 16.29 per cent. The expenses could not well have been much less if the premiums had been lower. By the reduction proposed by Prof. Bartlett, the premiums would have been about $52,000,000, which would have made the expenses not much, if any, less than twenty per cent., or double the margins now proposed for new policies. A company to be composed entirely of such policies could not stand without a large capital behind it, and no person of much common sense can contend that what is too weak to stand alone can add strength to anything.

We are unhesitatingly of opinion that the reduction of premiums as proposed by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York is unwise, deficient in security, unjust to existing policy-holders, and prejudicial to their rights and interests, and deserving our unqualified disapproval. We are confident, however, if the Trustees of the Mutual Life should carefully reconsider this matter, they will see that they are about to take a step unwarranted by their own experience or that of any other Company, and will decide to refrain from it.

ELIZUR WRIGHT,
SHEPPARD HOMANS,
D. P. FACKLER,
} Consulting Actuaries.

Steam Safes—Opinion of an Expert.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I send you herewith the opinion of R. G. Hatfield, Esq., which is a mature judgment, after investigating the principles upon which Steam Safes are constructed, and after witnessing the manner in which they stood the test of the Boston fire in comparison with safes of other makers.

Respectfully yours,

S. H. COLE, Manager.
American Steam Safe, New-York Depot, No. 200 Broadway.

Mr. S. H. Cole:

DEAR SIR: In an examination in Boston yesterday of the effects of the great fire upon building materials, my attention was attracted to the numerous cracks of iron safes which had proved non-preserving, but among them *I did not find one of your make.* On the contrary, I saw some of yours which appeared to have sustained no *serious damage.* I have for some time believed your safe superior to others, but I am now convinced of it. Will you please send me one of your No. 5 safes for my office? and oblige

Yours truly,

R. G. HATFIELD, Architect,
Office, No. 21 Pine-street.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1872.

It gives me pleasure to inform you concerning the efficacy of the Expectorant. Two years ago my son contracted the bronchitis, and it became so bad he had to take to his bed. I procured a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and giving it to him according to directions, it soon brought him relief; but a strong fever coming on, his mother and myself got uneasy about him, and sent for our family doctor. On his arrival he told us the Expectorant might give him ease, but it would not cure him, so he gave us some medicine of his own prescribing. In one day, however, the same symptoms came, and we all feared he would die, and, as a last resort, we concluded to give the Expectorant another trial. To our great joy, after taking two bottles of it and one box of the Sensitive Pills, he was entirely cured. Since that time I have cured a desperate case of croup with it, and two other cases of bronchitis. Therefore, can safely say it is the best medicine for the throat and lungs I ever used for twenty-eight years, and I have no objection to your making public my experience with it.—*Peter Snider, Lansburg, Le Sueur County, Minn.—World.*

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
No. 806 Broadway, near Great Jones-street, are opening some choice patterns of Colers Crystal Chandeliers. Also, gilt, bronze, and colored gas fixtures of all kinds. Also, China, glass, and plated ware.—*Advertisement.*

A Standard American Cologne.
BURNETT'S is unrivaled in richness and delicacy of perfume.—*Advertisement.*

For cleaning and dyeing the best in City, go to LORD'S, No. 690 Broadway, near Bleecker-street, and No. 766 Broadway, below Twenty-second-street.—*Advertisement.*

Valuable and Reliable.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are invaluable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in Coughs, Colds, &c.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Tired of Croup!—How sad, and how oft repeated! Save your children. BELMONICO LITTLE'S SYRUP PECTORAL cures croup, whooping-cough, asthma, bronchitis, and consumption.

$10,000.—Dr. Sterling, Fairbaven, declares that he would not be without his Burglar Alarm Telegraph for $10,000. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Wood Carpetings, No. 563 Broadway. Send stamp for illustrated price-list; from 25c. per foot.

The Halford Leicestershire Table SAUCE for family use, in pints and half-pints, for sale by every first-class grocer.

Buy a Bottle of "Uncle Sam's Cough CURE," for twenty cents, and cure that cough. Don't delay, do it now.

For a stylish and elegant Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Housemen's German Cough Drops.—A specific for Asthma, Coughs, Colds, &c.

Piles, Itching Piles.—USE ROSSMAN'S cure. Never fails.

"Iron-Clads," a Winter Shoe for Gentlemen and Boys. CANTRELL, No. 241 Grand-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 97 Nassau-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RAILROAD MANAGERS.

The day that the THOMAS PATENT SAFETY BAGGAGE CHECK and system of checking baggage is adopted by the railroads of this country, the whole baggage business will be reduced to a perfect system, and not until that day. The THOMAS BAGGAGE CHECK is at this time in use on one hundred and fifty roads throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and has been during the past five years, during which time not a complaint has been found with it, except by those interested in baggage check companies and the manufacturers of the old experimental baggage checks. The inventor challenges its opponents, be they who they may, to prove that it is not all that it is represented to be. Its simplicity and perfect complicity, combined with its utility and truly wonderful economy, at a glance impressed itself upon the mind of every common sense, practical railroad officer. In fact, it is pronounced by every railroad officer upon whose road it is in use to be not only a success in every sense of the word, but also a complete triumph over all other checks and systems of checking baggage.

G. F. THOMAS, No. 540 Broadway.

CHAMPAGNES.—THE WELL-DETERMED qualities.
SHERRIES, pale, gold, brown, dry, fruity, &c.
CLARETS, good table wines and wines of grand vintages.
CORDIALS, Dutch, from the oldest and only high-reputed house in Amsterdam.
LIQUORS—Cognacs, Rums, Scotch Whiskies, &c.
STILTON CHEESE, in fine and bladders.
FRENCH PEAS, beautiful natural green, delicious, haricot verts, champignons, &c.
EUROPEAN FRUITS—Apricots, Cherries, assorted, &c. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Union-square.

CAUTION.
LEA & PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Buyers of this Sauce are cautioned to avoid the numerous counterfeits and imitations offered for sale.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New-York,
Agents for the United States.

MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY.
Foot of 34th-st., North River.
Incorporated March 25, 1872.
TRUSTEES:
COURTLANDT PALMER, 246 and 248 Broadway.
WM. M. JOHNSON, of Bradish Johnson & Sons.
WM. D. BOWERMAN, Bowerman Bros.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, Paul J. & Chas. Armour.
D. P. NAVARRO, Vice-President Commercial Warehouse Company.
COURTLANDT PALMER, JR.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.
WM. M. JOHNSON, Treasurer.
I. EUGENE FLANDIN, Secretary.

HARVARD COLLEGE.
The Harvard Club of the City of New-York invite all alumni and friends of the College, and all persons interested in the cause of liberal education, to attend a meeting to be held at Delmonico's, 14th-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock, to take measures for the relief of the College in consequence of its losses occasioned by the recent fire in Boston.
A. W. GREEN, Secy. WM. G. CHOATE, Pres't.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $22; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed. Information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st.
Orders filled.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Grand extraordinary drawing. Whole tickets, $20. J. R. MARTIN & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st. Post-office box No. 4,836, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 7, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 5 and 11 A. M., and on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 5 and 11 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the Hypophosphites with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficiency can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 102 Court-st., Boston.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Rockman-st. Room No. 7, first floor.

HOJER & CO., PAINTERS, NO. 97 DUANE-st., designs, patent net banners and engraved meal signs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIBRARY OF CHOICE FICTION.
The Initial Volume Published this Day.
AT HIS GATES.
A NOVEL.
By MRS. OLIPHANT,
Author of "Chronicles of Carlingford," "Ombra," &c., &c.

One vol. 8vo. with 21 illustrations. Cloth, $1 50; paper, $1.

Mrs. Oliphant ranks among the first of living novelists, and this is one of the best of her very popular productions. The characters are strongly individualized, and thoroughly human—men and women who have impulses and sympathies in common with those of the thousands who are sure to read the story—and the plot, which shows the genius of the true artist in its construction, has its issue so carefully concealed that the interest is sustained to the last page.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

"In her latest novel, Mrs. Oliphant has achieved her greatest success."—*London Athenæum.*

"At His Gates" is a work which displays all the literary skill and all the admirable sense and sagacity which the public know the authoress to possess."—*London Spectator.*

Sent free of charge upon receipt of the price by the publishers.

SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

CHEAP AND GOOD READING.
THE TOILETTE AND ITS DEVOTEES.
A MONOLOGUE ON MATRIMONY.
Price, 25 Cents Each.
These popular books are for sale by all book-sellers and news-dealers throughout the country; also upon the cars.
DEWITT C. LENT & CO., Publishers,
No. 451 Broome-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

ESSIE. A Novel. By JULIA KAVANAGH. 1 vol. 8vo., paper covers, 75 cents.
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA. By HENRY GREVILLE. 1 vol. 8vo. Price 75 cents.
CONTRIBUTIONS TO MOLECULAR PHYSICS IN THE DOMAIN OF RADIANT HEAT. By JOHN TYNDALL, LL. D. $2.
MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP. New edition, revised. With numerous additions and is entirely new illustrations. $1 25.
THE ANCIENT STONE IMPLEMENTS, WEAPONS AND ORNAMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. By JOHN EVANS, F. R. S., F. S. A., Honorary Secretary of the Geological and Numismatic Societies of London, &c. 1 vol., 8vo. With two Plates and 476 Wood-cuts. Price $6.
THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF CAPT. MARRYAT, R. N., author of "Peter Simple," &c. By his daughter, FLORENCE MARYAT, (Mrs. Ross Church.) 2 vols., 12mo. $4.
FORMS OF WATER IN CLOUDS, RAIN, RIVERS, ICE, AND GLACIERS. By Prof. JOHN TYNDALL, LL. D., F. R. S. 1 vol. Cloth. Price $1 50.
HAND-BOOK OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY. By RUDOLF WAGNER, Ph. D., Professor of Chemical Technology in the University of Wurtzburg. Translated from the sixth German edition, with extensive additions by WM. CROOKES, F. R. S. With 336 Illustrations. 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth. 781 pages. $6.
TOWN GEOLOGY. By Rev. CHAS. KINGSLEY, F. L. S., F. G. S., Canon of Chester. 1 vol. Cloth. Price $1 50.
THE PRAIRIE. By JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. With numerous new illustrations by F. O. C. DARLEY. Forming the fifth, and concluding issue in a new illustrated edition of Cooper's "Leather-Stocking" Tales. Previously issued: "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Deerslayer," "The Pathfinder," and "The Prairie." 8vo. Paper. Price 75 cents each; in cloth, $1 25.
THE VEGETABLE WORLD. Being a History of Plants, with their Structure, and Peculiar Properties. Adapted from the work of Louis Figuier. With a Glossary of Botanical Terms. New and revised edition. With 473 Illustrations. Price $3 50.
THE DOVE IN THE EAGLE'S NEST. A Novel. By CHARLOTTE M. YONGE. 1 vol., 12mo. Illustrated. Forming the tenth volume of the Illustrated Edition of Miss Yonge's works. Volumes already published: "Heir of Redclyffe," 2 vols.; "Heartsease," 2 vols.; "Daisy Chain," 2 vols.; "Two Guardians," 1 vol.; "Beechcroft," 1 vol.; "The Caged Lion," 1 vol. Price $1 per volume.
THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY. Conducted by E. L. YOUMANS. December Number. Price 50 cents; $5 per annum.
A WAITING RACE. A Novel. By EDMUND YATES, author of "Broken to Harness," "Black sheep," &c. 1 vol., 8vo. Paper covers. Price 75 cents.
THE BEGINNINGS OF LIFE: Being some Account of the Nature, Modes of Origin, and Transformation of the Lower Organisms. By H. CHARLTON BASTIAN, M. D., F. R. S. 2 vols., 8vo. With upward of 100 Illustrations. Price $6.
VOLTAIRE. By JOHN MORLEY. Second and cheaper edition. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth. Price $2.
MRS. BEETON'S EVERY-DAY COOKERY AND HOUSEKEEPING BOOK, comprising Instructions for Mistress and Servants, and a Collection of over 1,000 Practical Receipts, with 104 Colored Plates, showing the proper mode of sending dishes to table, and numerous additional Illustrations. 1 vol., 12mo, half roan. Price $1 50.

Either of the above, when not to be had in book-stores, sent free by mail to any part of the United States, on receipt of price.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1873.—SIXTH YEAR.

THE ALDINE.
An illustrated monthly journal, universally admitted to be the handsomest periodical in the world.
A representative and champion of American taste.

NOT FOR SALE IN BOOK OR NEWS STORES.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill in black and white. Although each succeeding number adds a fresh treasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original concoction—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes, for ten times its cost; and then, there are the chromos besides!

ART DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding the increase in the price of subscription last Fall, when THE ALDINE assumed its present noble proportions and representative character, the edition was more than doubled during the past year; proving that the American public appreciate, and will support, a sincere effort in the cause of Art. The publishers, anxious to justify the ready confidence thus demonstrated, have exerted themselves to the utmost to develop and improve the work; and the plans for the coming year, as unfolded by the monthly issues, will astonish and delight even the most sanguine friends of THE ALDINE.

The publishers are authorized to announce designs from many of the most eminent artists of America.

In addition, THE ALDINE will reproduce examples of the best foreign pictures, selected with a view to the highest artistic success, and greatest general interest; avoiding such as have become familiar, through photographs, or copies of any kind.

The art quarterly issued plates, for 1872, will reproduce four of John S. Davis' inimitable child-sketches, appropriate to the four seasons. These plates, appearing in the issues for January, April, July, and October, would be alone worth the price of a year's subscription.

The popular feature of a copiously-illustrated "Christmas" number will be continued.

To possess such a valuable collection of the art world, at a cost so trifling, will command the subscriptions of thousands in every section of the country; but, as the membership is limited to 5,000, early application can be enhanced, in proportion to the numerical increase of its supporters, the publishers propose to make "assurance double sure" by the following unparalleled offer of

PREMIUM CHROMOS FOR 1873.

Every subscriber to THE ALDINE, who pays in advance for the year 1873, will receive, without additional charge, a pair of beautiful chromos, after J. J. Hill, the eminent English painter. The pictures, entitled "The Village Belle," and "Crossing the Moor," are 14x20 inches—are printed from twenty-five different plates, requiring twenty-five impressions and tints to perfect each picture. The same chromos are sold for $20 per pair, in the art stores. As it is the determination of its conducters to keep THE ALDINE out of the reach of competition in every department, the chromos will be found correspondingly ahead of any that can be offered by other periodicals. Every subscriber will receive a certificate, over the signature of the publishers, guaranteeing the chromos delivered shall be equal to the samples furnished the agent, or the money will be refunded. The distribution of pictures at this grade, free to the subscriber, to a five-dollar period, will mark an epoch in the history of Art; and, considering the unprecedented cheapness of the price for THE ALDINE itself, it a marvel falls little short of a miracle, even to those long acquainted with the achievements of Invention, genius and improved mechanical applicances. (For illustrations of these chromos, see November issue of THE ALDINE.)

THE ALTERNATE DEPARTMENT

will continue under the care of Mr. RICHARD HENRY STODDARD, assisted by the best writers and poets of the day, who will strive to have the literature of THE ALDINE always in keeping with its artistic attractions.

TERMS.

$5 per annum, in advance, with Oil Chromos free. THE ALDINE will hereafter be obtained only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local agent, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the fac-simile signature of James Sutton & Co.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

Any person, wishing to act permanently as a local agent, will receive full and prompt information by applying to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers,
No. 58 Maiden-lane, New-York.

THE FASHIONABLE SOUVENIR
FOR THE
HOLIDAY SEASON
This year will be
THE SUPERB VOLUME
OF
THE ALDINE.

Richly bound in morocco cloth, assorted colors, bevelled boards, red edges, gilt on back and side—a truly royal volume—a gallery of fine art engravings that will be, at once, a great pleasure to the recipient, and a demonstration of the taste of the donor.

There are about two hundred plates, most of which could not be matched in size or quality in the art pieces at a dollar each. They comprise designs by the leading painters and draughtsmen of the day, giving the widest range of figure, animal and landscape subjects, combined with pure, light and graceful literature, edited by the poet-scholar RICHARD HENRY STODDARD, forming a most attractive ornament for the parlor or library.

PRICE $8.

Delivered free. Liberal discount to the trade on this volume. Order promptly.

JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers,
No. 58 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
DR. HODGE'S THEOLOGY COMPLETE.
SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY. Vol. III. ESCHATOLOGY. By Dr. CHARLES HODGE. One vol. 8vo. Vols. I. and II., $4 50 each; Vol. III., $5.

The completion of Dr. Hodge's great work is a notable event in our theological history. It covers the entire range of theological discussion so thoroughly, meets all mooted points with such candor, and defends the faith held by orthodox believers with such pre-eminent ability, that it has already been conceded the first place among works of its class in Great Britain as well as in this country.

Sent, prepaid, upon receipt of the price by the publishers.

SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE JUBILEE YEAR!
OF THE
LARGEST,
CHEAPEST,
MOST NATIONAL,
AND BY MANY THOUSANDS
THE MOST WIDELY-CIRCULATED
BAPTIST NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA.

THE EXAMINER AND CHRONICLE,
now in the last quarter of the first half century, and entering upon its JUBILEE YEAR with January, 1873, foreshadows the interesting event—

1. BY A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL TYPOGRAPHICAL DRESS.
2. BY THE FIRST OF A NOTABLE SERIES OF ARTICLES.
3. BY A JUBILEE PICTURE.

THE NOTABLE SERIES OF ARTICLES.

These are on the MAIN CURRENTS OF MODERN SPECULATION, scientific, socialistic, or otherwise—with a view to a clear exposition of their origin, character and scope, and indications of the surest defenses against them. The articles of the series will come as often as once a month, and from men of eminent ability. No such series was ever before issued in any one of our American weekly newspapers. It is a series of contributions for THE TIMES.

THE JUBILEE PICTURE.

The central portrait is that of ADONIRAM JUDSON, and the surrounding likenesses are those

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, Dec. 6, Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Henry E. Davies, Esq., referee, sold the five-story and basement brick store, tenement, and lot—latter 25 by 85—known as No. 201 Canal-street, north-east corner of Mulberry-street, for $20,450, the purchaser being Mrs. Phebe Long, one of the defendants in the legal action. By order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, John H. Whitney, Esq., referee, E. H. Ludlow & Co. disposed of the five-story iron and brick tenement-house (with two stores) and lot—latter 23 by 70—No. 605 Water-street, south side, between Montgomery and Gouverneur streets, for $12,600; purchaser, Gustave Shiff. The property rents at the rate of $1,499 per year. B. P. Fairchild, under a Supreme Court decree in foreclosure, Walter Edwards, Esq., referee, sold plot No. 104 of the Dyckman estate, a plot containing some six lots, situate at the junction of Broadway and Naegle-avenue, for, including mortgage and by interest amounting to $4,483, $6,225, a very good price. The purchaser of the property was Wm. M. Martin. The sale of plot No. 123, belonging to the same estate, and located at the junction of Naegle-avenue and Hillside-street, was adjourned by Mr. Fairchild until Friday of next week. The legal sale of James M. Fleury of two lots, with improvements, on Centre-street, near Pearl-street, was also adjourned by that auctioneer until the 18th inst. No other business was transacted.

On Thursday afternoon, Dec. 5, on the property, Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold at public auction a lease for twenty-one years, with covenant for renewal of a similar term; sixteen lots, situate on the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, opposite the Market, at a net price, ranging from $850 to $1,250 per lot; the average ground rent on each lot per annum is $674 11. Details, with names of purchasers, will be found below.

The auction held in Brooklyn on Thursday, by J. Cole, at which the property belonging to the estate of Leffert Lefferts, deceased, embracing some 1,250 lots, located just on the city limits, in the Twenty-first Ward of Brooklyn, three miles from the City Hall, was sold, was an unqualified success, the attendance being extraordinarily large, and the prices realized much better than was expected. The sale was made by order of the Supreme Court in partition, in accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State authorizing the same, under the direction of George J. Murphy, Esq., referee, and all the lots were disposed of at excellent figures. The lots are located respectively on Nostrand, Marcy, Tompkins, Throop, Yates, Lewis, Stuyvesant, and Putnam avenues, Hancock, Jefferson, and Madison streets. They all lie on a good grade, in the midst of first-class improvements, and on streets opened and graded. Taken all in all the sale was the most important held in Brooklyn for two years, and one to which we shall refer more particularly in our review of the week's business on Monday. The following brief report will, however, give the prices received. Some idea of the prices obtained: Corner lots on Nostrand-avenue were sold at from $1,800 to $2,600 each, and the inside lots from $1,250 to $1,650 per lot. Corner lots on Marcy-avenue sold at $1,525 to $1,725 per lot, and inside lots at from $1,100 to $1,200 per lot. Corner lots on Tompkins-avenue sold at from $1,250 to $1,425 per lot, and inside lots at from $1,010 to $1,080. Corner lots on Throop-avenue sold at from $1,350 to $1,725, and inside lots at from $750 to $800 each. Corner lots on Yates-avenue were sold together with inside lots at from $600 to $810, and separately one was sold for $1,200. Corner lots on Lewis-avenue were also sold together with the inside lots at from $700 to $875 each; and one lot was sold singly for $1,500. Corner lots on Stuyvesant-avenue were sold together with inside lots at from $1,000 to $1,050 each. Lots on the intersecting streets and avenues running east and west realized the following prices: On Jefferson-street, from $600 to $1,800; on Putnam-avenue, from $600 to $900; on Hancock-street, from $620 to $1,040; on Halsey-street, from $1,125 to $1,200; and on Madison-street, from $520 to $700 each. The aggregate sum realized at the sale must have been considerably over $9,000.

Today, at the Exchange, the legal sale by James M. Miller of the lot with building, No. 24 Coenties-slip is announced. Also, the adjourned legal sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. of the two stores, houses and lots known as Nos. 411 and 413 West Fifty-seventh-street, near Ninth-avenue.

William H. Rayner has sold three full lots on the north side of Fifty-fourth-street, 175 feet west of Fifth-avenue Plaza, for $78,000.

Exchange Sales, Friday, Dec. 6, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 5-story and basement brick store, tenement, and lot, No. 201 Canal-st., n. s. corner Mulberry-st., lot 20x50, building covers same.....$24,450

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 5-story brick and iron store, tenement and lot, No. 605 Water-st., s. s., between Montgomery and Gouverneur sts., lot 23x70.....$12,600

By B. P. Fairchild.

1 plot, No. 104 Dyckman estate, containing some 8 lots, n. e. corner Broadway and Naegle-av.. $6,225

Public Auction, Thursday, Dec. 5.

NEW-YORK.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 lot, (lease 21 years,) West 34th-st., n. s., 100 feet e. of 12th-av., 20x100, average ground rent $674 11; purchaser, John Wardwell, Jersey City, N. J.	$850
1 lot, (lease,) West 34th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 12th-av., next lot but one adjoining above, same size; H. B. Sergeant, New-York	$875
1 lot, (lease,) West 34th-st., adjoining above, same size; John Gerdy, New-York	875
1 lot, (lease,) West 34th-st., adjoining, same size; H. B. Sergeant	975
1 lot, (lease,) West 34th-st., adjoining, same size; same purchaser	1,000
2 lots, (lease,) West 34th-st., adjoining, each same size; John C. Smith, Jersey City; $1,050 each	2,100
2 lots, (lease,) West 34th-st., adjoining, each same size; Wm. Devereaux, New-York; $1,050 each	2,100
2 lots, (lease,) West 34th-st., adjoining, each same size; James Wilson, New-York; $1,075 each	2,150
2 lots, (lease,) West 34th-st., adjoining, each same size; John Warswell, Jersey City; $1,100 each	2,200
2 lots, (lease,) West 34th-st., adjoining, each same size; H. B. Sergeant, New-York; $1,125 each	2,250
1 lot, (lease) West 34th-st., adjoining, 21.2x100; same buyer as above	1,250

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Dec. 5.

Hudson-st., e. s., lot No. 2, map of D. Clark, 20x98.6, h. and l. (1858)	
Norfolk-st., e. s., about 50 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x55.5x51x100	$7,500
Rooseveit-st., No. 89, 22x68.6, partition	$9,000
18th-st., n. s., 153.4 ft. w. of Rutherford-place, 24x103.3, h. and l.	8,500
21st-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100	26,000
22d-st., n. s., (No. 46, East,) 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x98.9, foreclosure	25,100
38th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th-av., 27x98.9	22,750
45th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 22x100.5	9,300
49th-st., s. s., 450 w. of 6th-av., 25x100, indentide share	4,500
87th-st., n. s., 409 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16x100.5, h. and l.	5,811
Same property, sold again	40,000
88th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th-av., 21.8x100.5, h. and l.	45,000
61st-st., n. s., 305.10 w. of 9th-av., 20x100.5, h. and l., mortgages and taxes	23,000
42d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., 125x100.5	nom.
71st-st., n. s., 218 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2	70,000
76th-st., s. s., 74 ft. w. of Madison-av., 18.8x76.5, h. and l.	2,900
84th-st., n. s., 354.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20.4x102.2	25,000
84th-st., n. s., 345.5 ft. w. of 2d-av., 40.8x102.2	15,000
87th-st., Nos. 176, 178, 180, contract	20,000
114th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x160.11	45,000
114th-st., lots Nos. 285, 286, 287, 288, foreclosure	11,500
128th-st., n. s., between 8th and 7th avs., lots Nos. 286, 290, 291, 292, 293, S. A. Benson's property, foreclosure	11,300
Dyckman Homestead, part 1, lots Nos. 1 to 7, and 38 to 44, and 97 to 100, and 417 to 422, and 155 to 160, and 645 to 655, and 687 to 702, and 717 to 729, all inclusive, (1871)	18,750
Lexington-av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of 34th-st., 21x80, h. and l.	70,000
1st-av., n. w. corner of 106th-st., 125.11x76, 5 hs. and l.	80,000
1st-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 116th-st., 50x75 h. and l.	97,000
1st-av., w. s., 60 ft. n. of 116th-st., 20x75, h. and l.	17,000
1st-av., w. s., 80 ft. n. of 116th-st., 20x75, h. and l.	17,000
2d-av., e. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 54th-st., 20x80, h. and l.	12,400

Proposed New Buildings.

For the week ending with Friday, Dec. 6, plans for the erection in this City of the following new buildings have been submitted at the Department, No. 2 Fourth-av., James M. Macgregor, superintendent:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, Fifth-avenue, east side, 50 feet north of 72d-st; cost, $18,000; three stories, 60 by 58; Mrs. E. W. and W. F. Coles, owners.

Two first-class dwellings, West Fiftieth-street, No. 249, four stories, 15 by 50; John Latimber, owner.

Two tenements, Canal-street, Nos. 191 and 193, five stories, 25 by 78; Trumen & Strueme, owners.

One store and tenement, Second-avenue, northeast corner Eighty-sixth-street, four stories, 25.8 by 60; James Burrill, owner.

IRON FRONTS.

Four tenement buildings, East Forty-ninth-street, south side, 174 feet east of Third-avenue, five stories, one 25 by 100.4, three 25 by 100.4; Jacob Kirn, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Two stores and tenements, East Twenty-fourth-street, north side, 85 feet west of Second-avenue, five stories, 54 by 60; J. J. Burchill, owner.

One store and tenement, Houston-street, south-east corner of Willett-street, five stories, 37 by 80; J. J. Burchill, owner.

One store and tenement, Elizabeth-street, No. 189, five stories, 25 by 75; Thomas Hanlon, owner.

One tenement building and coach house, East Sixteenth-street, south side, 175 feet east of Avenue B, five stories, 25 by 50; Joseph Schaeffer, owner.

One carpet factory, West Forty-fourth-street, south side, 200 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, two stories, 100 by 50; E. S. Higgins & Co. owners.

One workshop, East Fifty-first-street, south side, 150 feet east of Third-avenue, four stories, 25 by 50; ——, owner.

One stable, East Fifty-ninth-street, No. 342, one story, 25 by 25; John Sheehey, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

The following buildings have been reported at the Department as unsafe, for the week ending Friday, Dec. 6:

No. 212 East Fifty-first-street, unsafe east foundation; S. Rothschild, owner.

No. 714 Broadway, unsafe north gable walls; Horace S. Ely, agent.

No. 42 Gouverneur-street, unsafe front wall and coping; E. T. Norris, owner.

No. 128 West Fourth-street, unsafe west wall; Emanuel B. Hart, owner.

No. 128 West Fourth-street, unsafe east wall; John Hall, owner.

Two buildings south side Seventy-fifth-street, 200 feet west of Second-avenue, unsafe east and party walls; Patrick Smith, owner.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET ON LEASE.—THE LARGE DWELLING-house, No. 7 Gramercy-park, corner 20th-st.; also, a three-story high-stoop house on 27th-st. Apply at No. 105 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

A HOUSE TO LET, IN PERFECT ORDER; thirteen rooms; only $2,400. No. 40 25th-st., near Lex.-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 37TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av., an elegant four-story brown-stone house. Size 25 feet; newly and expensively fitted up, and furnished in the most complete order throughout. Apply to H. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—IN EAST 70TH-st., near 5th-av.—House four story; high stoop; brown stone; thirty feet wide; porte cochere and stable in the rear; all in perfect order; possession May 1, 1873. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

A.—5TH-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 40th-st., lot 50x100 and L on street 50x50. For sale today, low, by E. S. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 236 5th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Central N. J.

Land Improvement Co.

offer for sale at all places on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, land by the acre.

Houses and lots, manufacturing sites near the City, or more remote; also houses and lots in Newark and Bergen Point, on the line of the Newark and New-York Railroad. Apply to

A. D. HOFE or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty-st.

A BARGAIN AT JERSEY CITY.—A handsome three-story basement high stoop sub-cellar brick house; thirteen rooms; 16-foot lot; all improvements; beautiful location; only five minutes' walk from Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. ferries; must be sold immediately; only $8,250; only $2,000 cash; balance on mortgage to suit purchaser. J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer, No. 37 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Send stamp on call for *Real Estate Circular.*

WATER FRONT FOR FACTORIES, ROPE-walks, lumber-yards, &c.—LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Blocks of lots on Newtown Creek, near East River, adjoining New-York and Brooklyn Cities; prices $300 to $1,000; terms easy. Apply to S. S. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FINE residence at Tremont, all improvements, two minutes' walk from depot, with plot of ground equal to sixteen City lots; will exchange for good fifty-acre farm. Owners apply to M. T. WOOLLEY, No. 78 University-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or term of years. WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, CORTLANDT, JAY, AND HARRISON STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Henry Brewster, Esq., referee:

GREENWICH-STREET—The four-story brick store and lot situate on the north-east corner of Greenwich and Cortlandt sts., No. 160 Greenwich-st.

JAY-STREET—The two-story and attic brick-front house and lot situate on the south-west corner of Jay and Staple sts.

JAY-STREET—The three-story brick house and lot, north side of Jay-st., between Greenwich and Staple sts., No. 17.

HARRISON-STREET—The three-story brick house and lot, south side of Harrison-st., between Greenwich and Staple sts., No. 13.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned. NATHAN HOBART, Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

The foregoing sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place. NATHAN HOBART, Assignee Lodi Print Works.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES IN THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, NOS. 407 AND 409 BROADWAY, On the second, third, and fourth floors. Large or small offices, as desired; suitable for insurance, banking, lawyers, or commission merchants. RENTS MODERATE. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET. AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA-STORE, Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Vesey-st., corner of Church, now occupied by the United States Tea Company. Possession 1st February next. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 36 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOTEL TO LET, FURnished, except part of the furniture, which is for sale, situated on the best part of the main street; contains forty-eight rooms, bar-room, large billiard-room with six tables, and large stables. WALTER E. SMITH, Orange, N. J.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

BUILDING WANTED TO LEASE—By two large firm-cash business; at least 75,000 square feet of loft-room required; would negotiate to have a building erected; location, 14th to 26th-st., 3d to 9th-ave. Address BUILDING, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 541 West 23d-st.

WANTED—ON WEST SIDE, ABOVE 23D-ST., a three-story high-stoop house, not less than 20 feet wide; good neighborhood; can rent for two or three families preferred. Address, stating price, location, &c., HOME, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—STORE, FIRST FLOOR, BROADway, between 8th and 20th sts.; 6th-av. between 20th and 30th sts., for dry-goods business. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 63½ Lispenard-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. ASSETS.....$8,234,566 24

Pres.....interest 6½ per Cent. Money deposited now will bear interest from January 1.

Interest computed from the first of each month and is paid or credited on balance on hand on the last days of June and December of each year.

Bank No. 50 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Banking hours, EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank-books in English, German and French. E. A. QUINTARD, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 146 Bleecker-st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 112 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, NOV. 20, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars per share, payable on the 2d day of January next, to stockholders of record at the time of the closing of the transfer-books. The transfer-books will be closed on the 7th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 3d day of January, at 10 A. M. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 15th proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 19th, both inclusive. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

GIRLS AND BOYS.

Never forgetting my "little pets," who are so jolly over my toys and dolls. This time you can see the cutest things ever made, which I have "in my basket and out" at MACY & CO'S.

"Yours, in fun," SANTA CLAUS.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS $12, WORTH $20; Alaska Furs $12, worth $30; Children's Hats and Children's Furs. Bargains this day. BINNS' Millinery, 947 Broadway. Avoid mistake, save this.

MACHINERY.

CAST-IRON CISTERN, 72 FEET long, 2 feet deep, 8 feet wide, in plates 1x4 feet, ¼ inch thick.

Cast-iron pipes, 6 inch and 8 inch diameter. Wrought-iron pipes, 1 to 4 inch diameter.

100,000 fire brick, second hand, in good order. For sale low, at No. 109 Chambers-st.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS of Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 20 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 23d day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, to elect five trustees of said Cemetery.

DEC. 6, 1872. J. J. PERRY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, secured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 and 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President. B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. H. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President. JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES ON THE INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE CHEAPEST SECURITY NOW OFFERED.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railroad, HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, Bearing interest at 7 per cent. in Gold Coin, "of or equal to the present standard."

Coupons payable in New-York, London, or Frankfort, on the Main, at the option of the holder. When desired, bonds will be registered by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Interest payable January and July.

The road is now completed from Jacksonville to a junction with the FLORIDA CENTRAL AND PENINSULAR RAILROAD at Virden, a distance of over 30 miles. The road, so far as completed, is thoroughly equipped, ENTIRELY PAID FOR, and in full operation, and it is upon the completed portion only that bonds amounting to $600,000 are now offered at 85 and accrued interest, in currency. Bonds upon the remaining portion of the road will be sold at a much higher price, and will be offered only upon completed road. This road traverses the garden of the State, crosses all the most important roads, controls the shipping of cotton, rice, lumber, and its bonds are most highly esteemed by those whose investigation has been most searching. We have personally examined every detail of this Company, and have none respectably overdue. We feel, and are consequently enabled to recommend these bonds as an ABSOLUTELY PERFECT security.

Pamphlets and further particulars may be had by applying to GIBSON, CLEMENTS & CO., Bankers, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, Formerly of Vermilye & Co. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale the following:

$41,000	WHITE COUNTY, 5 per ct., 20 yrs.
92,000	JOHNSON COUNTY, 5 per ct., 20 yrs.
95,000	PULASKI COUNTY, 5 per ct., 20 yrs.
95,000	ALEXANDER COUNTY, 6 p. c., 20 yrs.
95,000	CAIRO CITY, 5 per ct., 20 yrs.
15,000	CARMI TOWN, 5 per ct., 20 yrs.
14,000	GRAYVILLE TOWN, 5 per ct., 20 yrs.

The interest on these bonds is paid by the State Treasurer in New-York, and by the laws governing their issue, they are made as safe as State Bonds.

WINSLOW & WILSON,

NO. 76 WILLIAM-ST.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS

10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS

The safest and most remunerative of bond investments.

Total amount of Kansas School Bonds issued to Jan. 1, 1872, $1,300,000; amount outstanding Jan. 1, 1872, $698,218.

Balance has been redeemed.

Choice lots for sale below par by

FITCH, OTIS & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of the Maryland Coal Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1872, the polls to remain open between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The stock transfer-books of the Company will be closed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 10, 1872, both inclusive.

W. M. BRAMHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 23 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1872.

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER of registered bonds will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, to prepare for the payment by check of the semi-annual interest due Jan. 1, 1873.

The payment will be made, as heretofore, by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books, a gold check for the amount of interest due.

All bondholders who have changed their address since July 1, 1872, are requested to send their present address to the office immediately.

The books will be reopened on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1873. A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

STATE AID BONDS,

TO THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY.

A FIRST LIEN ON THE REVENUE OF THE ROAD, ONLY $15,000 PER MILE.

At Seventy-five Cents

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This is the Great Central East and West route through Arkansas, CONNECTING THE THREE LARGEST CITIES IN THE STATE, Indian, Pine Bluff, and Little Rock, the Capital. This route has supported a LINE OF FIVE STEAMERS for several years. Connects with the GREAT COAL FIELDS west of Little Rock, and THE CATTLE TRADE from Texas, with unrestricted control of the COTTON PRODUCT FROM THE RICHEST PLANTATIONS IN THE WORLD. With these facts, careful investors will at once observe the immense traffic that awaits this Road.

Interest payable 1st October and April, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing the undersigned.

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

GUARANTEED BONDS ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends entirely miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Price, 92 1-2 and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 27 PINE-ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES FOR USE IN EUROPE, AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the following Companies, bearing interest payable on the 1st of December, viz.: Hudson River Railroad Company, Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company, are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been applied from traffic to the first October, 1872, by the said Great Western Railroad Company, for the purchase of bonds as no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 10th day of January, 1873:

Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company	$4,000 22
	6,628 21

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, Great Western Railroad, of Canada. DEC. 1, 1872.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 40 Pine-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE-ARMS COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at their office, No. 248 Broadway, Dec. 12, 1872.

The polls will be open from 2 until 4 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 12th inst., inclusive. CHARLES W. DARLING, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 49 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.) DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Nos. 120 and 122 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 202 Madison-av. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL College, No. 478 Broadway, pupils have private instruction day or evening, and learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, in a few practical lessons.

D'ARTS INSTITUTE. Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal, No. 16 West 51st-st., near Central Park, (between 5th and 6th avs.), THOROUGH LIMITED ENGLISH AND DAY school for young ladies. WITH KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT for children. Miss Phillips refers by permission to Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., LL.D., Bronxville, N. Y.; Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., New-York, and others.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 44 West 54th-st., near Central Park.

Mrs. Bleecker has a primary department for children from four to seven years of age. Miss PEGRAM is associated with Mrs. Bleecker, and has charge of the higher branches.

IRVING INSTITUTE. SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS. TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Send for circular. A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. ESTABLISHED 1866. Earnest teaching; commodious; management. BENJAMIN MABON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS. Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) buys for boarding, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c. In this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE. Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' GERMAN, FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. C. E. RICHARDSON, Principal.—This well-established institution, within little more than an hour's ride of New-York, offers to the course of teaching and in the qualifications of its instructors, advantages such as are, ordinarily, only to be obtained in the best Metropolitan schools; and combines with those advantages such rural surroundings and such a moderate scale of charges as are unattainable in the City. A limited number of pupils only received. Terms for boarding pupils, $300, $375 and $450 per annum. References: Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Gen. Vinton, Martin Paine, M. D., New-York. School begins Sept. 23.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 25 EAST 61D st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen; with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loozrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR LADIES. Reopen Sept. 23. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish a practical training for those desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 23d-st.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. B., B. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 656 6th-av., between 42d and 43d sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

MRS. JOHNSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 East 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

G. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 781 6th-av., between 44th and 45th sts.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Boordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Pr. D., President.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AS ASSISTant teacher in Erasmus Hall Academy, Flatbush, Long Island. Requisites, Christian character, scholarship, experience and tact in the management of boys. Address, with full particulars, testimonials and references, E. T. MACK, Principal.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT AND experience in teaching, desires a position as resident or visiting governess for children under ten years; will furnish highest references. Address A. B., Box No. 12, Times Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ROBT. S. MACARTHUR, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., opposite the Academy of Music. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M., 2½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING,

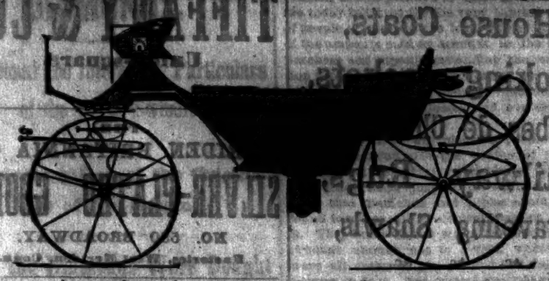
HORSES AND CARRIAGES. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WELLS, CRUTTENDEN & CO.,

NEW-HAVEN, CONN.,

Manufacturers of

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY CARRIAGES.



An experience of twenty-five years enables us to furnish the

LATEST STYLES AND MOST PERFECT CONSTRUCTION,

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Every Vehicle is made in our OWN FACTORY, and Guaranteed equal to any.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 548 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av., and the TIMES Westside Office, No. 206 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE-BLANKETS FOR PARRIAGE and stable use, horse-clothing, etc., the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNILL BROTHERS, 354 1st Street-st., near William.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, sailing at Cork Harbor each day.

ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 7 A. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4, ——

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamships.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from abroad cheaply can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $31, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARES, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, Thompson.....Wed'day, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, Delano.....Wed'day, Dec. 18, at 9 A. M.
CANADA, Wenzes.....Wed'day, Dec. 25, at 1 P. M.
GREECE, Thomas.....Wed'day, Jan. 1, at 9 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE QUEEN, Anderson.....Saturday, Dec. 14, at 2 P. M.
ERIN, Brown.....Saturday, Dec. 28, at 2 P. M.

These steamships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $80, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Castile, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 19 North River, at 5 P. M., with the steamships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. Lockwood, Tuesday, Dec. 3.
GEORGIA, Capt. Crowell, Thursday, Dec. 5.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. A. Woodhull, Saturday, Dec. 7.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all points South and Southwest, and over the Georgia Railroad to Florence, Okawa, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Fernandina, Fort Pulaski, Savannah, Augusta, PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Lodd Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Barclay-st.

HENRY E. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to

J. H. MASELLA, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 10 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, France, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America, safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

From New-York. From Glasgow.
Saturday, Dec. 7.....ANGLIA.....Saturday, Dec. 28.
Saturday, Dec. 14.....INDIA.....Saturday, Jan. 4.
Saturday, Dec. 21.....CALIFORNIA.....Saturday, Jan. 11.
Saturday, Dec. 28.....AUSTRALIA.....Saturday, Jan. 18.
Saturday, Jan. 4.....VICTORIA.....Saturday, Jan. 25.

At most, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by the Company's steamers, $60 and $70; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices in

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

BREAM LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Dec. 7, at 4 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Dec. 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Dec. 21, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$28
To London.....80 To London.....30
To Paris.....95 To Paris.....35

Passengers also booked to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The steamship CITY OF BOSTON will sail from Pier No. 4 North River at 1 P. M., on TUESDAY, Dec. 10.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid steamships this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 42 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Dec. 14.
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Dec. 28.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$100 | Second cabin.....$70

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Attention travelers! Save time and vexatious loss at Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, thus saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 10 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of troubles and annoyances, the payment of ports, examination and conveyance of baggage, in securing the best accommodations, in procuring the transport of baggage from one railway station to another, in which they are expected in various parts of the Continent. Our courier will be at the Paris depot and traveling on the Channel steamers, and may be engaged by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue Rivoli, near the Colonnes Center, Paris.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM NEW-YORK.
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 11. Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
Calabria, Wed'day, Dec. 18. Parthia, Wed'day, Jan. 8.
Abyssinia, Wed'day, Dec. 25. Siria, Wed'day, Jan. 15.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15 gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for freight.

For freight and cabin passage apply to the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage to No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first class full-power iron steamships from their pier, No. 40 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....Dec. 11, at 3½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Dec. 18, at 3½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. PRICE.....Dec. 25, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PETERSON.....Jan. 8, at
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.....Jan. 15, at

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, $30, gold. Office, No. 29 Broadway, 3d floor, corner Pine.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILE.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Dec. 11, Steamer SENECA CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, San Blas, and San Pedro, and connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. Freight for all PACIFIC PORTS will be taken at Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., up to 4 P. M. of Dec. 7.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco Dec. 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

R. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Postponement of sailing: steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail SOON, WEDNESDAY, 11th inst. R. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 7, from Pier No. 15 North River, at 3 P. M.

ORESCHEM OLEY, Capt. T. S. HUNTER, Dec. 10, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. H. MORRIS.....Dec. 14.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. A. S. BURGESS.....Jan. 4.

For freight or passage apply to

A. WORTHINGTON, President, No. 4 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Havana Mail Steamship Line.

Regular Packets sail from Havana and Vera Cruz.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....Dec. 14
CITY OF MERIDA, (Progreso).....Dec. 17
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana only).....Dec. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).....Dec. 28

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, 204 Broadway.

DRAFTS ON IRELAND.

Depositors in Savings Banks and Savings Institutions, Office, No. 36 South-st. Drafts from $10 upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and payable at sight. Also Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, issued at lowest rates by

E. A. SARGENT, Agent, No. 40 South-st., New-York.

F. C. [illegible] & CO., No. 4 South-st., New-York.

INSURANCE.

JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 33 GRAND-ST.,

Capital and Surplus Jan. 1, 1872, $283,279 87.

SUSTAINED NO LOSS BY THE BOSTON FIRE.

THE COMPANY HAS NO AGENTS OUTSIDE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY, TAKES NO SPECIAL OR EXTRA HAZARDOUS RISKS. INSURES ONLY DWELLINGS AND FIRST-CLASS MERCHANDISE RISKS.

DIRECTORS:

LEVI AFGAR, President North River Bank.
C. V. P. OSTRANDER, President Merchants' Insurance Company, New-York.
W. HUBBARD, R. TREADWELL & SONS.
D. S. GREGORY, President Jersey Associates.
J. T. CROWELL, Merchant, Railway.
H. F. COX, Merchant, Murray-st., New-York.
J. R. SHOTWELL, Merchant, Railway, N. J.
G. VAN VORST, Ex-Mayor Jersey City.
CHAS. WALL, W. Wall's Sons, Wall-st.

J. PAULMIER, President.

W. GARDIS, Secretary.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ORGANIZED JULY 15, 1857.

Office, No. 181 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
CASH ASSETS.....$370,673

DIRECTORS.

W. H. APPLETON, CH. G. LANDON,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK, JAMES LEWSON,
R. V. BELCHER, FRANCIS LELAND,
C. A. BOEHAR, LYDIG HOYT,
JOS. E. BLOSSOM, A. MASTERS,
JOHN SEYMOUR, ANDREW MOUAT,
T. B. CODLINGTON, JOHN I. MYERS,
JOHN DUNHAM, GEORGE NICHOLS,
HENRY DAY, F. PAYSON,
DAVID DOWS, G. W. POLLOCK,
DENNING DUER, WM. REDMOND,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN, EDWARD RENNAUD,
W. H. FOGG, R. W. RODMAN,
FREDERICK GANS, FRANCIS SKIDDY,
S. GETTY, SAMUEL SPRING,
JOHN GERON, ROBERT GREEN,
PRESTON H. HODGES, E. B. STRANGE,
REUBEN W. HOWES, JOSEPH STUART,
WILSON G. HUNT, JAMES S. STURGIS,
J. R. KITCHING, WILLIAM WATSON.

LOSS IN BOSTON

LESS THAN $10,000.

Buildings, Merchandise, Dwellings, Furniture and Vessels in Port, insured against loss and damage by FIRE, at current rates.

JOHN GIHON, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM INSURANCE SPECTATOR.

The RESOLUTE has had its share of the unloved experiences and perils which have environed fire insurance of late years; yet the Company's stockholders have not been called upon to make any assessment to maintain the highest credit, and no one who ever held one of the Resolute's policies can say either that he was paid less than 100 cents on the dollar, or that he was the recipient of other than the most high-toned and liberal treatment.

OFFICE OF

THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN,

No. 217 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 165 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 11, 1872.

Cash Capital $150,000
Assets 240,000

We have no agencies, and only $5,000 in the burnt district in Boston, and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.

JOHN H. BAKER, President.
WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

THE

Connecticut Mutual

LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

Organized in 1846, had, on the 1st day of January, 1872, Assets amounting to $31,976,401 66, or a surplus of $5,670,794 74.

This Company has steadily pursued two great practical ends:

FIRST.

To place the security of its policies beyond the power of adverse contingencies. Nothing containing any element of hazard is deemed safe, and more than apparently safe; a purely Mutual Company has no resource whatever beyond the premiums charged upon its policies; therefore these premiums must be apparently higher than any Company contingency will exhaust, or future solvency is in peril.

SECOND.

To reduce the actual outlay of its members for their policies to the lowest possible rate. To accomplish this, and yet maintain that perfect security without which all insurance is delusive, it charges a nominal premium entirely ample for any contingency, and higher than it expects ever to really need; and then to practically reduce this premium in each year to the actual necessities, and to return the balance, with interest, and take from the policy holder no more than present conditions demand. It allows him to retain from 80 to 90 per cent of the first premium as a permanent credit or loan, and to retain from each subsequent premium that portion of the previous year's net premium actually proved to be surplus; so that after the third year it will make a return from his actual premium than is needed to carry the risk for the year, and provide the reinsurance fund.

It is strictly Mutual. Nothing is diverted to stockholders, and every policy holder has his insurance at its exact cost to the Company.

Its rate of expense has been from the beginning less than that of other companies; its mortality has been less than the Actuary's table; its rate from a higher actual premium than is needed to carry the risk for the year, and provide the reinsurance fund.

It is believed that in the accomplishment of these two great purposes this Company has had no superior competitor.

JAMES GOODWIN, President.
JACOB L. GREENE, Secretary.

WARNING TO MUTUAL LIFE POLICY-HOLDERS.

Policy-holders are cautioned against changing their old policies for new ones, until the equitable distribution among them of the reserve of fifty-five million dollars has been made. To preserve their rights, present policy-holders should pay all their premiums UNDER PROTEST. Full particulars of President F. S. Winston's management given in Insurance Times Extra, of August, September, October, November, and December. Supplied gratis.

STEPHEN ENGLISH,
Mutual Life Policy-holder,
Temporary Stone Office,
No. 131 Broadway, New-York,
Rooms Nos. 19 and 20.

THE

INSURANCE MONITOR.

The October 1st Number closed the TWENTIETH YEAR of this publication, which is the OLDEST INSURANCE JOURNAL IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD. The Demi-Monthly contains 24 quarto pages of valuable reading matter, including those articles concerning the Mutual Life Insurance Company which have been so widely copied by the daily papers, at eight cents, or $2 annually.

C. C. HINE, Editor and Proprietor,
No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in accordance with a resolution of the Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department, dated Albany, Nov. 26, 1872, the stockholders of the New-York and Yonkers Fire Insurance Company are required to pay, at the office of the Company, No. 1 Pine-st., in New-York City, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872, an assessment of forty per cent. on the capital stock of said Company.

Dated New-York, Nov. 26, 1872.

RICHARD L. PARKER, President.
JOHN W. MUNROE, Secretary.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.

Any information regarding STANDING of INSURANCE COMPANIES cheerfully furnished, and POLICIES in Companies RUINED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
No. 1 Pine-st., basement.

INSURANCE.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 146 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Errors having been made in publishing losses of insurance companies by the fire in Boston, the President and Directors of this Company deem it expedient and proper to inform the public that the whole amount of risks this Company has in the burnt district in Boston is $10,000; that if this amount is a total loss, the Company will pay it promptly and will have a handsome surplus remaining over and above the capital. From such information as can be obtained, it is believed, however, that the Company's loss will not exceed $75,000.

JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL, COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV., OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.

American and European Plan.

A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices. ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 548 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av., and the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 206 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, 29th and 29th sts., New-York. American Plan, with Elevators. Centrally located, near the depots and theatres. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,527 Broadway.

ONE HANDSOME APARTMENT, TO let, en suite or single, (everything new,) of four rooms, gas, with private table, if desired, in a private French family; references exchanged. No. 15 East 17th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

No. 115 EAST 14TH-ST.—LARGE SECOND-story room, furnished, with board; also hall and other rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT and back rooms; wash closets, hot and cold water, bath-room, ample closets, &c., with good board; moderate price. No. 217 West 40th-st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED back parlor, with southern exposure, and all modern conveniences; also, two other pleasant rooms suitable for gentlemen. No. 44 West 10th-st.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms for gentleman and wife, or suitable for single gentlemen; also, basement for a physician. No. 122 Madison-av.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, OR a married couple, can obtain pleasant communicating sleeping rooms, with board, in a private family. No. 319 West 59th-st.

No. 98 WEST 19TH-ST.—NEAR 5TH-AV., with board, a large third-story front room, handsomely furnished; also, other rooms; house and table first-class.

WEST 31-ST.—ELEGANT AND FRESHLY furnished suite of rooms on parlor floor, including modern bed and bath room, with or without private table. No. 33.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ENTIRE ELEGANT PARlor floor; will accommodate a large family; now vacant in the pleasantly situated double house No. 45 5th-av.; private table only.

No. 35 WEST 10TH-ST.—FURNISHED front room, southern exposure, to let to one or two gentlemen.

No. 22 WEST 31ST-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms on third floor, front, with board. Reasonable terms.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board; bathrooms. No. 34 4th-av., near 20th-st.

No. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—PLEASANT fourth story rooms to let to gentlemen; southern exposure; location and table first-class.

No. 14 EAST 23D-ST.—LARGE HALL-room on third floor; also, front and back rooms on fourth floor; hot water; gas; with board.

AT No. 53 IRVING-PLACE, CORNER 16th-st.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table; also, single rooms.

ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or also single room for gentleman, with board; first-class parlor only need apply. No. 55 West 28th-st.

No. 35 WEST 10TH-ST.—FURNISHED front room, sunny exposure, to let to one or two gentlemen.

No. 49 WEST 34TH-ST.—A PARLOR and bedroom on the second-story front, with or without board; more rooms if required.

TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with closet room, hot and cold water, and bath; reasonable terms. No. 212 West 38th-st.

No. 57 WEST 16TH-ST.—WORKING men's boarding-house; best in the City; $5 and $6 50 per week; table board, $4.

TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN A private family, a very desirable large front room, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Reference exchanged. No. 115 East 30th-st.

No. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 4th-av.—Suites of rooms to let, second and third floors, with private table only.

A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO Arent, with board, at No. 17 East 37th-st.

No. 44 EAST 20TH-ST.—GOOD, FURnished rooms for gentlemen, without board.

No. 70 5TH-AV.—TWO ROOMS TO LET, with board, for gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD IN HOBOKEN FOR A gentleman and wife; Hudson-st., preferred. Address, stating terms, N. E., Box No. 113 Times Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL, (Founding St. James Park,) Jacksonville, Fla. Open from November to May. Address

E. H. ORVIS.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on the seventh (7th) day of December, 1872, for the supply of one hundred thousand (100,000) pounds of Fresh Beef and one hundred thousand (100,000) pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Stations, as required.

The beef must be of good quality, and equal to the trade necessary to make a good mess beef, and be delivered in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters. The vegetables must be of the best quality the market affords, and the beef and vegetables must be delivered free of expense to the Navy.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-quarter the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be collected as security for the due performance of the contract, which reservation will not be paid until the contract is fully completed.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into the obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and the Department reserves the right to reject any proposal unless the responsibility of the guarantors is certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside, and the proposal unless the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles he offers to supply is furnished with the proposal, as well as to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government service.

It is to be understood that the contract will expire at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, without regard to the quantities which may have been delivered, and that the Department, quantity of either article shall be delivered before that date, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the department.

J. G. BRADFORD,
Pay-Director United States Navy.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS ON THE 4TH-AV. IMPROVEMENT, OFFICE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for work on the 4th-av. improvement between 49th and 76th sts., will be received by the undersigned, at this office until 2 o'clock of Dec. 16, 1872, when and where the bids for each proposals will be ready on and after the 20th inst.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT,
Board of Engineers 4th-av. Improvement.

PERSONAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1872.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS IN POSSESsion of information, which may be serviceable to FREDERICK GREEN, CHARLES BROWN, WM. CURRIER and EDWARD DAVIS, seamen, formerly attached to the steamer George Cornwall, of New-York, whose respective addresses are unknown to the Department. It is desirable that the address of each of the above-named seamen be furnished this Department either by themselves or by some person acquainted with them.

A BABY ON THE HOUSE.—WOULD Bryan tell "mother" if not, write at once. Returning contrary. If not, write at once. Return contrary, and you shall be forgiven; and all shall be as before.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A KLASSEN, STEAM MARBLE AND MAR-bleizing works, Nos. 124 and 126 East 13th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; a great variety of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. R. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA—LUCCA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK

THIS SATURDAY, DEC. 7, AT 1 P. M.

GRAND MATINEE.

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

MME. LEVIELLI, SIGNORA SANZ, SIGS. ABRUGNEDO, COULON, AND OTHERS.

Tickets, including reserved seat, $2.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE DIRECTOR HAS THE HONOR TO INFORM THE SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC THAT

THREE ADDITIONAL PERFORMANCES

will be given on

MONDAY, DEC. 9,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11,
FRIDAY, DEC. 13.

MONDAY, DEC. 9, AT 8 P. M.,

FOR POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME,

MIGNON,

with the great and unapproachable cast,

Mme. PAULINE LUCCA,

Mme. CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Signora SANZ, Sigs. VIZZANI, IVANOFF, JAMET, and COSTA.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, AT 8 P. M.,

GRAND GERMAN OPERA,

Nicolai's Opera of the

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,

(In German.)

Mme. PAULINE LUCCA.....as.....Mrs. FORD
Herr HERMANNS.....as.....FALSTAFF.

FRIDAY, DEC. 13, AT 8 P. M.

GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT.

Kneisel's Pianos are used at the Academy of Music. Tickets can be obtained at the Academy of Music, and at Schirmer's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

THIS SATURDAY, Dec. 7, 8½ P. M.

AND SUNDAY MATINEE,

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Mme. LEVIELLI, Signora SANZ, Signors ABRUGNEDO, COULON, and others.

Tickets, including reserved seats, $2.

BROOKLYN

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

LAST APPEARANCE OF

Mme. PAULINE LUCCA.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 P. M.,

HUGUENOTS.

Mme. PAULINE LUCCA as VALENTINE, Signor SANZ, Mme. LEVIELLI, Signors VIZZANI, SPARAPANI, COULON, JAMET.

Tickets and reserved seats can be obtained at the Academy, Brooklyn, and No. 134 Broadway, New-York.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager.....Mr. A. M. PALMER.

Positively the last nights of London's great play,

AGNES,

and the last nights of Miss AGNES ETHELL'S engagement. Seventy-seventh to Sixty-fourth performance of AGNES. Saturday matinee at 1½ o'clock. Seventy-second performance.

In active preparation, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM'S new romantic drama, written expressly for this theatre, and entitled ATHELIE'S COURT, in which Mrs. JOHN DREW, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mrs. Phillis Glover, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Mary Griswold, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Edward Lamb, Mr. T. F. Mackay, Mr. George Parkes, Mr. J. Burnett, Mr. Charles Stevenson, Mr. W. R. Laurens, Mr. Claude Burroughs, and other members of the GREAT COMEDY COMPANY, engaged at this theatre, will appear.

ON EXHIBITION,

AT JAMES' FINE-ART ROOMS,

No. 52 East 14th-st.,

JOHANNES A. GERTEL'S CARTOONS,

Illustrating

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT'S POEM,

"WAITING BY THE GATE."

ADMISSION FREE.

MERCANTILE LITERARY LECTURES, NO. 4.

STEINWAY HALL MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 9.

The "Silver-tongued Orator"

WENDELL PHILLIPS,

Subject—DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; tickets for remainder of course, $3 50.

THE LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION will hold a Fair at Republican Hall, Broadway and 33d-st., during the week commencing on Monday, Dec. 9, 1872, in aid of the widows and orphans of Union soldiers. They appeal to the patriotic public for donations of money, useful articles, or refreshments, which may be sent to either of the following ladies: Mrs. JOHN A. KENNEDY, President, No. 135 West 23d-st.; Mrs. Dr. C. W. CLARKSON, Vice-President, No. 56 Parkway; Mrs. W. H. ROOSEVELT, Treasurer, No. 226 West 14th-st., or to the hall during the Fair. All donations will be promptly acknowledged.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:30, 8:00 (Ex.), 11:00 A. M., 12:22 (Ex.), 3:00 (Ex.), 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:30, 8:00 (Ex.), 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:22 (Ex.), 3:00 (Ex.), 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:30, 11:00 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:30, 8:00 (Ex.), 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:22 (Ex.), 3:00 (Ex.), 3:30, 4:00 (Ex.), 5:30, 6:00, 8:00 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 8:00 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:30, 8:00 (Ex.), 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:22 (Ex.), 2:00, 3:00 (Ex.), 3:30, 4:00 (Ex.), 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00 (Ex.), 8:00 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., at Rye, Rochelle and Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:00, 8:00, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

Sunday mail train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. New-York, at 8:00 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, and for all stations on New-Haven, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

TRAINS ARRIVING AT NEW-YORK.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:00 A. M.; 3:00 and 8:00 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:22, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:00 A. M.; 12:22, 3:00, and 8:00 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:00 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:00 A. M.; 12:22 P. M. to Greenfield; 8:00 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:00 A. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:00

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes and Announcements.

The miscellaneous performance given at the Academy of Music, last evening, was enjoyed by an audience as numerous as that assembled on the opening night of the season, and as brilliant as could be desired. The representation included the second act of "Fra Diavolo" and the fifth of "L'Africaine," with Mme. Lucca as Zerlina and Selika; and an act from "Linda," and one from "Crispino," with Miss Kellogg in the leading roles. The recitals of the complete works have had sufficient notice in this place to make any reference to the interpretation of a part of the operas superfluous. Mme. Lucca both charmed and amused her hearers in the bed-chamber scene so felicitously illustrated by Auber, and wrought the wonted impression by the pathos of her singing and acting under the shadow of the manceniller tree. Miss Kellogg delighted, as usual, by her correct, finest, and sparkling vocal execution of Donizetti's and the Elector' music. Almost all the other artists of Mr. Maretzek's company were concerned in the rehearsal. Yesterday, by the way, was the last of the series by subscription. Mme. Lucca will, however, remain in the City one week longer. Monday, she is to appear in "Mignon," and, on Wednesday and Friday, in Nicolai's well-known setting of a German version of "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The opera, at the matinée today will be "Lucrezia Borgia," with Mme. Levielli and Signor Abrugnedo in the chief characters....The first of the Saturday popular concerts, under the direction of Mr. J. H. Bonawitz, may be attended at Steinway Hall this evening....Attention is asked to the fact that the first matinée performance of "Lee and Lotos" will be offered at Niblo's Theatre today. Notice is also invited to the special attractions of Saturday-matinées at Mr. Barnum's exhibition in Fourteenth-street, opposite Irving-place.

OBITUARY.

Chief-Justice Thomas A. Johnson.

Thomas A. Johnson, a judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, died at Corning, in this State, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1872. Judge Johnson, a lawyer in extensive practice in Central New-York, was elected to the Bench of the State Supreme Court immediately after the adoption of the new Constitution, in 1846, and such was his judicial ability and probity that he has been continued in that position by successive re-elections from that time to the present. Prior to his original election, he was well and widely known as a successful lawyer, but without distinction in political life. Through the entire period of his service in judicial station, and as *ex-officio* Judge of the Court of Appeals, he had acquired eminence for the soundness of his opinions and the strength of his judgments. Judge Johnson died in the full maturity of his powers, when, apparently, he had before him many years of public usefulness. He is not to be confounded with Chief-Justice Alexander S. Johnson, formerly President Judge of the Court of Appeals, and a resident of this City, and who has been mentioned in connection with the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The American Bible Society.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, was held at the Bible House, on Thursday. Five new auxiliaries were recognized, and communications were received from Rev. S. R. Riggs, missionary to the Dakota Indians, giving a lively description of the joy of that people at the receipt of Scriptures in their language; from George H. Prince, Esq., of St. Petersburg, with information of a change in the agency in that city; from Samuel A. Purdie, Matamoras, in regard to the Bible cause in Mexico; from Per Palmquist, Esq., Stockholm, in relation to the work in Sweden; letters from Dr. Martin and others, Pekin; Rev. Dr. Brown, and others, Yokohama, asking funds; and from Rev. George H. Nobbs, Norfolk Island, S. P.

Grants of books were made to various missionary societies. The number of volumes granted is 4,909, including three volumes in raised letters for the blind, besides others to the amount of $655. The Board voted to print the books of Proverbs and Ezekiel in the Zulu language, for Africa.

Memorial papers were adopted in reference to the decease of E. J. Woolsey and Marshall S. Bidwell, Esqs.

A Conspiracy and Black-Mailing Case in Hoboken.

Last evening, as a train of the Morris and Essex Railroad was leaving the depot at Hoboken, Charles H. Bertrand and Edwin M. Cook were arrested by a Deputy Sheriff and committed to Jail on a charge of conspiracy and black-mailing, preferred by Gilbert F. Roisbeck. The defendants were on their way to Orange. It is alleged that Bertrand persuaded Roisbeck to buy of George W. Gardner, a bankrupt, who is also connected with the conspiracy, real estate valued at $25,000, which it was afterward discovered did not belong to Gardner, who had only a one-fourth interest in it. Gardner's brothers and sisters brought suit to recover the three-fourths' valuation, and the case was decided in Roisbeck's favor. Gardner and Bertrand, who is a lawyer, then threatened to appeal the case unless Roisbeck would compromise the matter for a small amount. This the latter did, but the demands of these two through Cook were repeated frequently until Roisbeck had paid them over $10,000. They still kept up the black-mailing, and Roisbeck had them arrested as above. The men were taken before Recorder Bohnstedt, who held them in default of $25,000 bail each. Gardner will also be arrested.

Accidents.

Patrick Mooney, aged twenty-one, of No. 401 East Forty-eighth-street, while intoxicated, yesterday, fell under the wheels of his truck in East Fifty-fourth-street, and was taken to Bellevue with a broken leg.

Thomas Harraban, forty-eight, appleman, sustained a fracture of the ribs by being run over by a carriage at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets.

While drawing a hand truck loaded with stone through One Hundredth-street, Adam Maidhof, of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, twisted his footing, and, a portion of the load falling on him, crushed his foot and ankle, inflicting serious injuries.

Robert Ledhof, aged thirty-nine, of Jersey City, was run over and seriously injured by a wagon in Canal-street.

A fire at the residence of W. Wagner, No. 48 West Thirty-ninth-street, last evening, caused damage to furniture, &c., of $200.

Martin Flynn, aged forty, died suddenly in the liquor-store No. 299 Mott-street, yesterday afternoon. Coroner notified.

The Railroad Contest at Trenton.

In the Court of Chancery, at Trenton, N. J., yesterday the Vice-Chancellor on the Bench, the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was heard. Ex-Chancellor Williamson concluded his argument. He concluded with the declaration that a fraud was perpetrated in procuring the signature of the Governor to the Stanhope charter, and that the Governor was induced to sign it after the bill had been altered. Mr. Williamson charged frauds specifically, and upon his own responsibility, against the originators of the Stanhope movement. He charged Henry M. Hamilton, the Vice-President of the National Railway Company, with having said out the charter of the Hamilton Land Association for $50,000, and then took from the Company $163,000 to procure other charters with.

Attorney-General Gilchrist opened for the defendants, and spoke until the hour of adjournment.

Personal.

Ex-Gov. William Bross, of Chicago; Hon. J. N. McCullough, General Manager of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad; Hon. John Gardner, of Norwalk; Gen. John F. Farnsworth, of Illinois; Col. R. M. Richardson, of Syracuse; Col. M. P. O'Hara, of Pittsburg, and Col. J. E. Misner, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major Edward S. Wood, Gen. Pestner, Col. F. Pettrey, of the United States Army, and R. C. Parsons, member of Congress, of Cleveland, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Kennedy, of the steam-ship City of Montreal, and Foster Connor, Esq., of Ireland, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. R. S. Ayres, of the United States Army, and Senator S. C. Pomeroy, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

The German Central Reform Organization.

The Central Committee of the German Reform organizations held a meeting at the Beethoven Maennerchor Hall, in Fifth-street, last night. Oswald Ottendorfer presided. The Secretary, on behalf of the Executive Committee and of the Committee of Organization, submitted a plan of reorganization providing that primary elections by the several district organizations shall be held on the 6th of January, and that the delegates to the Central Committee be elected on the 20th of next month. Thos. Wissenkeiler proposed an amendment, proposing an adjournment *sine die*, and the dissolving of the district organizations, with a view of reorganizing on a broader basis of national reform. The amendment was rejected, and the report of the Executive Committee adopted.

GLASS AND GLASS-WARE.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury Revising a Previous Decision.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury today addressed the following letter to the Collector of Customs at New-York:

SIR: Under date of the 5th of August last the following telegram was sent to the Collector of Customs at Baltimore: "The terms glass and glass-ware in the new tariff should be understood as referring only to such articles as are commercially known by these terms." Similar instructions were subsequently given to the Customs officers at the various ports. From the discussion of said Collectors, acting under these instructions, large numbers of appeals have been taken to the Department, involving the reduction of the duty on various articles. After due consideration, it is deemed advisable by the Department to review the rulings contained in the instructions aforesaid, and after a re-examination of the various provisions of law in connection therewith, I am of opinion that the spirit of the act of June 6, 1872, and a fair interpretation of the wording of the various statutes in regard to the rates of duty on glass and glass-ware, would give those terms a meaning equivalent to the terms "articles of glass" or "manufactures of glass," and that all articles which under laws prior to that of June 6, 1872, would be classified for duty as manufactures of glass, or which are specially enumerated as glass goods, should be entitled to the reduction of duty. An enumeration of some of the articles upon which appeals have been taken, confirms this review. For instance, watch-crystals, spectacle-glasses, glass show-cards, glass paper weights, &c., are wholly of glass, and must be recognized as such under said act of June 6, 1872. The Department, therefore, decides in accordance with the views above mentioned, and directs that your practice shall be in accordance therewith, allowing a reduction of ten per cent. on all articles or manufactures of glass, which, under the laws prior to June 6 last, would be classified as glass or glass goods. This will include silver-plated glass. Upon appeals which have heretofore been taken, refunds will only be made where the requirements of the act of June 30, 1864, both as regards protest and appeal, and suit, when suit is necessary, have been carefully complied with.

(Signed,) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

"TOM" FIELDS.

The Great Fire Department Financier Masquerading in Cuba—Fields, Alias Fleming, Safe for Europe.

HAVANA, Dec. 5, via KEY WEST, Dec. 6.—About six weeks ago Thomas C. Fleming, accompanied by his wife and provided with an American passport, arrived from New-Orleans. On the following week Mrs. Fleming left for New-York, and on Monday Fleming, having his passport vised for Havre, left by the steamer Vandalia, bound for Hamburg, via Santander. Fleming's actions are considered suspicious. New-Yorkers in Havana say that Fleming is Thomas C. Fields, the Tammany politician. Fleming is about fifty years of age, fine-looking, and very corpulent. He had a heavy bag of gold and a bundle of bonds in his possession. He was humorous and entertaining in conversation. One New-Yorker addressed him as "Dick" Fleming. The latter gentleman smiled, and said "all right."

CUBA.

A Brig Ashore and Salvage—The Wives of Cuban Leaders to be Tried for Treason.

HAVANA, Dec. 5, via KEY WEST, Dec. 6.—The steam-ship Columbia, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

The American brig Samuel V. Merick, with a cargo of machinery, from Philadelphia, for Havana, went ashore on Stirrup Key, but was got off by wreckers. The salvage was adjusted at Nassau, and the brig proceeded to Havana.

The *Gaceta* publishes a decree, today, summoning Plutarco Gonzales, Nestor Ponce, the widow of Morales Lemus, and the wives of Gen. Jordan, Aldamis, Rom, Mestre, and Poyer, to present themselves at the artillery barracks in this city, and defend themselves from the charges of treason preferred against them before a Court-martial assembled there.

Henry M. Stanley's Lectures.

The third lecture on Central Africa, by Henry M. Stanley, which was to have been delivered at Steinway Hall, last night, was not given. A TIMES reporter found a young man at the closed doors of the Hall, surrounded by about twenty people. This representative of Stanley's manager said: "The lecture's not gon' to come off. It don't pay, and the course is bust up."

Mrs. Stowe's Readings.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe interested a very large and appreciative audience at Association Hall, last evening, by the reading of selections from her published works. Numerous passages from her favorite and best-admired creation, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, were delivered with much elocutionary power, and were heartily applauded. It is announced that she will give a matinée reading at the same hall on next Saturday.

Sale of the Derby-Everard Collection of Paintings.

The fourth evening's sale of the Derby-Everard collection of paintings, recently on exhibition at the Academy of Design, took place last night. Bidding was rather slow and prices moderate. The following are specimens of the results of the sale: "The Marriage of the Adriatic," by F. Ziem, $1,275; "The Combat," by Verboeckhoven, $2,425; "Head of an Italian Lady," Hughes Merle, $675; "The Drinker," (very small,) Agrasot, $220; "The Medallion," by P. Very, $540; "The Happy Mother," Franz Verhas, $520; "The Meeting," E. Fornari, $600; "Cornelius Vanderbilt," Carmason, $600; "On Life's Promenade," $2,250; "Time is Money," (very small,) Leon y Escosura, $210; "Piazza of St. Paul at Venice," Rosa, (very small,) $60; "Inspiration," H. Sinkel, $205; "Rendezvous on the Beach," by E. Burnier, $2,450; "Forbidden Fruit," Gustave De Jonghe, $405; "Happiness and Charity," Carl Muller, $675; "Egyptian Girl," Emile Vernet Lecomte, $560; "Italian Shepherds," Tirstelli, $170. This evening the balance of the collection, making 352 pictures in all, will be disposed of.

Fire in Brooklyn—Loss, $25,000.

Last evening a fire broke out in the Averill Chemical Paint Works, No. 247 to 253 Water-street, Brooklyn, Stephen S. Seely & Co. proprietors. The fire originated in the one-story extension of the building, and, owing to the inflammable nature of contents, spread rapidly, threatening the total destruction of the establishment. A second alarm was sounded, calling out reinforcements from the Fire Department and adjoining districts. The damage to the building, which was owned by the firm, amounted to $3,000; loss on stock and machinery, $25,000. The building was insured for $31,000 in eighteen different insurance companies. The stock and machinery is insured for $25,000 in the Etna, Philadelphia, North America, Metropolitan, and Corn Exchange Insurance Companies. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Shooting Affray in a Greene-Street Den.

At about 5 o'clock yesterday, Matthew Busy, twenty-one years of age, visited No. 138 Greene-street, and became involved in a violent quarrel with one of the inmates. James Burns, proprietor of the house, attempted to quell the disturbance, whereupon Busy drew a pistol and fired at him, the ball taking effect in Burns' left cheek inflicting a severe, though not serious wound. Busy was arrested, and Burns was attended by a physician. The affair created great excitement in the neighborhood.

Fire in Duane-Street.

A fire, last evening, on the third floor of No. 98 Duane street, occupied by R. Lewis, manufacturer of ladies' suits, damaged the stock to the extent of $1,500; fully insured. The other occupants of the building sustained the following damage to stock by water: Second floor, Friedman & Wessler, skirts and aprons, $500; fourth floor, M. McNeal, paper-ruler and book-binder, $500; all fully insured. The damage to the building was about $600. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Mr. Brentano (No. 33 Union-square) anticipates the dullness of the season, and prepares for the Christmas festivities, by importing a large number of annuals and other attractive publications. The *Free Almanac for 1873* is one of his recent additions to his store. For the young folks, he offers the *Infants' Magazine* and the *Children's Friend*, both full of easy stories and bright pictures. For mechanics and others, he has the *British Workman*—an excellent periodical—the *Cottager and Artisan*, the *Band of Hope Review*, the *Friendly Visitor*, and the *Family Friend*. For "children of a larger growth," Mr. Brentano has provided the Christmas number of *Hinsley's Magazine*, the *Bon Bells Annual*, the *Belgravia Annual*, and the Christmas number of *Once a Week*. These are only a few of Mr. Brentano's literary wares. It must be a very difficult task to please that cannot be gratified in his store.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. George P. Andrews has been appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Paul Du Chaillu will sail from this port today in the steamer Atlantic, for a third visit to Norway and Sweden.

The National and City flags were hoisted on the City Hall yesterday, in honor of St. Nicholas, the patron saint of New-York.

At the Produce Exchange, yesterday, the rates relating to wooden-bound packages, as adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, were agreed to.

John Scannell, indicted for the murder of Thomas Donohoe, pleaded not guilty in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, and had his trial put off until next week.

Navigation to Hartford and Middletown by the Connecticut River having stopped, the New-Haven steamers have resumed the transportation of freight to and from these points.

On the evening of the 14th inst. a celebration is to take place at the Cooper Institute for the benefit of the orphans of the Paris Commune, when addresses will be delivered in French, English, and German.

Dr. Pinney, who has visited Africa five times, will lecture on "The Progress of Christian Missions in Africa," on Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Dr. Cheever's Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The examination in the case of William M. Graham, President of the Wallkill National Bank, of Middletown, Orange County, charged with complicity in the robbery of $100,000 from the bank, has been postponed until Monday next.

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments have appointed Mr. Charles A. Muller, of the firm of John E. Develin & Co., to be their counsel. They have also appointed Mr. David M. Henriques a Deputy Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments.

At a special meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association last night, Col. Joel W. Mason in the chair, the report of the Committee appointed to present a ticket for the ensuing primary election was received and adopted.

The bankruptcy of the Glenwood Coal Company, in the Lackawanna region, was reported yesterday, with liabilities of $600,000. Jay Gould is said to hold a large amount of stock in it, and the Erie Railway Company holds about $250,000 of its bonds.

A stereopticon exhibition was given, last evening, in Trinity Church school-room to the scholars and their friends, under the auspices of the St. Paul's Guild. Mr. John Burrows, the operator, showed some very fine views taken from the *Pilgrim's Progress*.

The Board of Police yesterday transferred Sergt. Siebert from the Third to Tenth Precinct; Sergt. Bumstead from the Third to Twenty-second Precinct; Sergt. Smith from the Tenth to Third Precinct, and Sergt. Suttle from the Twenty-second to Third Precinct.

Notice has been given in the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court that today a motion will be made asking for an injunction restraining the Department of Docks from taking down two sheds on the North River shore, between Pier No. 24 and the Hoboken Ferry.

At a meeting of the Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association last evening, Capt. James Millward presiding, a ticket for the primary election was adopted, headed by Mr. Walter S. Pinckney for President, and George Opdyke and William Dowling and others as delegates.

The payment of pensions proceeded as usual in the basement of the New-York Custom-house, yesterday. About $40,000 have been disbursed so far in the current quarter. Thirty veterans of the war of 1812 were paid yesterday. Their ages ranged from seventy-two to eighty-three.

At the meeting of the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute, last evening, Mr. J. K. Fisher read a paper advocating the use of steam on street-cars. Mr. Dudley Blanchard explained improvements for making models for exhibition, and Mr. D. Stetson read a paper on "Portable Lights."

The trial of Stokes will be called on in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Monday next. Judge Ingraham has intimated a preference to have one of his associates try the case, and it is probable that Judge Brady will preside. Stokes will be defended by Lyman Tremain, John D. Townsend, J. D. Weed, and John E. Dox Deas.

A meeting of the New-York Athletic Club took place, Thursday night, at No. 24 Twenty-third-street, Lieut.-Col. Wm. R. Van Wyck in the chair. The Club ratified the proceedings of the National Amateur Oarsmen's Convention, and elected P. A. Curtis, Wm. E. McCready, and Charles H. Cone delegates to the Harlem Navy. They decided to have a new four-oared shell-boat built, to be in readiness for the Spring regattas. On the 16th of this month an attractive exhibition will take place at the gymnasium, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

BROOKLYN.

The annual dinner of the St. Nicholas Society took place last evening, at the Pierrepont House.

A meeting of the Long Island Historical Society will be held on Tuesday evening next in the chapel of the Packer Institute.

Mr. Felix Paterson, for many years an active citizen of the Seventeenth Ward, E. D., died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday morning.

Police Sergt. Collahan, of the Fifth Precinct, is dismissed from the force for improper conduct, intoxication, and neglect of duty.

An exhibition and reunion of the graduates and teachers of Public School No. 21 took place yesterday. Addresses were made by Mayor Powell, President Whitlock, and others.

The Board of City Works passed a resolution, yesterday, directing the engineer to dismiss all foremen and laborers on street repairs as soon as the work now in progress shall be completed.

Susan Daily, indicted for burglary and stealing $600 worth of jewelry from the residence of Mrs. Susan Courtland, No. 369 Smith-street, was tried before Judge Moore, yesterday, and found guilty. Sentence postponed.

Thursday evening John Rapp, a coal cart-man employed for the Scranton Coal Company, and residing in Williamsburg, fell from his cart at the foot of Grand-street, E. D., and died almost instantly. Cause, heart disease.

It is reported, with some show of authenticity, that the Brooklyn City Gas Company intend to terminate the eight-hour system under which they have been working since last Summer, and go back to the twelve-hour rule.

The members of the Kings County Bar, met, yesterday afternoon, in the Special Term room of the Supreme Court, and passed resolutions of respect, regret, and condolence with reference to the death of Selah B. Strong, formerly a Justice of the Second Judicial District.

United States Marshal Harlow, yesterday, caused the arrest of the following persons, charged with dealing in manufactured tobacco without having paid the special tax: Thomas J. Rotzer, No. 60½ Flushing-avenue; Michael Redley, No. 56 Flushing-avenue; Jacob Schoenberger, No. 162 Throop-avenue; Jas. McGuire, No. 136 Tillary-street, and B. J. Bancilel, No. 204 Fulton-street.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Caleb S. Frisbie was tried at White Plains, yesterday, and found guilty of arson in the first degree. The Court sentenced him to the State Prison for fourteen years and nine months.

Considerable excitement has been created in Fordham in regard to the proposed erection of a public school in a locality deemed unhealthy and otherwise objectionable. The Trustees of the school district have applied to the Board of Supervisors for permission to raise $21,000 by tax in addition to the amount specified in the regular budget. To this project a number of citizens have entered their protest; and a hearing of counsel before a Committee of the Supervisors took place yesterday, John E. Parsons, Esq., appearing in behalf of Fordham. Morris and other citizens, and Hon. John B. Haskin for the Trustees.

LONG ISLAND.

The Methodist Episcopal Society of St. James, Smithtown, has decided to build a new church on a plot of ground is has recently purchased.

Homer Prentis, of Patchogue, has been sent to the Suffolk County Jail for ninety days and fined $25 for throwing a brick through a window at his wife, who had left him.

NEW-JERSEY.

A game of foot-ball will be played today at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, between Columbia College and the Stevens Institute.

Joseph Brock, a German, fell dead from disease of the heart, in a grocery-store in Rankin-street, Newark, yesterday morning.

Frederick Lewis, of Newark, who attempted to jump from a Midland Railway train, at West End, yesterday morning, had one of his eyes put out by the fall.

John Woods, a school-boy, yesterday fell beneath the wheels of a cart in Lafayette-street, Jersey City, and had a portion of his scalp taken off. The driver was arrested.

Mrs. G. H. Palmer, of Newark, and her two daughters, were injured on Thursday by being thrown from their carriage on the Newark Plank Road. Mrs. Palmer's injuries are thought to be serious.

In the Hudson County Court of Sessions, yesterday, the trial of Lozne, Schnicor, and Hall, charged with having made false returns of the vote cast for Alderman in the First Precinct of the Fourth Assembly District, in which the accused acted as Judges of Election, was concluded by a verdict of acquittal. The District-Attorney abandoned the case, as he was satisfied of the innocence of the parties.

FANCY FURS FOR THEY FASHIONABLE, AND Handsome Hats for the Holidays.—These articles are to be found in perfection at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, and under the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Advertisement

"Hearth, wrinkles shun redness the beauty of youth by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. It is fresh, pure, and sweet.

Passengers Arrived.

On steam-ship City of Montreal, from Liverpool.—A. M. Reed and son, Mr. Osmeron, Mr. Odell, George D. Hebnoren, A. Fullerton, J. T. Hunnewell and lady, M. D. Evans and lady, R. Hunkermeller, F. Milton, Thomas McManus, Rev. T. O'Sullivan, Geo. Wheway, all. H. Butler, J. E. Bartlet, lady and daughter, J. R. Reese, F. Barrett.

On steam-ship Henry Chauncey, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Simpson and child, Wood C. Wilkins, D. A. Parr, J. Reom, Mrs. Norris, F. F. Dwight, W. Pusenbury, Mrs. Connell, Miss. Olivia, daughter, and son, J. C. Ballet, J. Taylor, C. O. Smith, G. H. Walker, Miss L. Grey, Rev. Rather P. Kissel, G. L. Brenhaar, Geo. Foster, J. C. Lane, Mrs. Maynder and child, Capt. A. T. Douglass.

SUN AND MOON TABLE.			
Sun rises.....7:11	Sun sets.....4:33	Moon rises.....10:00	
	HIGH WATER THIS DAY.		
Sandy Hook, 2:03	Gov. Island, 1:43	Hell Gate.....3:04	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Dec. 6.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Atlantic (Br.,) Glendell, Liverpool, J. Hyde Sparks; Angus, (Br.,) Crisp, Glasgow, Allen Brothers; Frankfort, (Hamburg,) Waldes, Boston; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia.

Ships Grahams Polly, Burgess, Havre, J. Atkins & Co.; Sobeno, Dagrell, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Ida, (Br.,) Hopkins, Dublin, Geo. A. J. F. Whitney & Co.; Mandigo, (Br.,) Lambord, St. Johns, Antigua, G. Wessels; Atlas, (Aust.,) Brennica, Tyne Docks, England, Slocovich & Co.; Salvuccia, (Aust.,) Cancovich, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Fortino, (Ital.,) Lazro, Sarcelona, &c., Slocovich & Co.; Keystone, Barker, Havana, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Peter Roberts, (Br.,) Hunter, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Bertram & Co.

Schrs. G. M. Foster, Allen, Musquash Inlet, R. W. Loud & Co.; A. G. Treland, Towns, Wilmington, N. C., Van Brunt & Bro.; Potomac, Jackson, Galveston, (Texas,) Theo. Nickerson & Son; Gen. Hall, Wade, Aux Cayes, S. C. Lord & Co.; A. Hugel, Hewitt, Richmond, A. Abbott; Ricardo Barres, Gibson, Havana, B. J. Weinberg; A. L. Putnam, West Face.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C. 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co. Had fine weather; Wednesday, 2 P. M., crossed Hatteras bar, saw a schooner bottom-bottom, off the point of beach at Cape Hatteras, forward had been hoisted up to two reefs, and blowed away, foretaysail and jib was hoisted, mainsail and mainboom gone, and the sea was breaking fearfully over.

Steam-ship City of Montreal, to J. G. Dale, arr. 5th, reports experienced heavy westerly gales throughout. Dec. 3, lat. 42 10, lon. 63 18, passed steam-ship Baltic, hence for Liverpool, lat. 41 40, lon. 64 45, passed an Anchor line steam-ship bound E., 5th, 170 miles E. of Sandy Hook met steam-ship Algeria, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to George R. Merrick.

Steam-ship Adriano, Deane, New-Orleans and south-west Pass Nov. 28, with mdse. and passengers to O. H. Mallory & Co.; Dec. 1, 10 miles E. of Cape Florida, spoke ship Reunion, from New-Orleans for Havre.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Marvin, Liverpool 23d, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Arr. steam-ship Frisia, (N. G.,) Meier, Hamburg Nov. 20, via Havre 23d, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 168 passengers to Kimbell & Co.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Henry E. Morgan & Co. Dec. 5, 75 miles to E. of Hatteras, passed steam-ship James Adger, bound for Charleston.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Kildare (of Glasgow,) Anderson, Shanghae Aug. 31, with tea to Bonsman, Payson & Morgan—vessel to Henderson Bros. Passed Anjer Sept. 17, off Cape of Good Hope Oct. 17, and crossed the equator Nov. 9 in lon. 23 30. Had fine weather up to Nov. 27, lat. 36 N. lon. 73 30; since then had a succession of hard gales from W. to N. N. W.

Bark Hylton Castle (of Sunderland,) Brock, Amoy Aug. 1, with tea to R. W. Corlies—vessel to Morewood & Co. Cleared Chapin Island Aug. 4; experienced light winds and gloomy winds, with heavy southerly seas from Cape Hatteras to Long Island; came in contact passing; had fresh S. W. winds and fine weather; crossed equator in 1 30; from thence to Straits of Allas, light southerly and south-easterly winds; cleared Straits of Allas 7th September, Cape of Good Hope 16th; 14th October, experienced heavy westerly gales; crossed equator 8th November, in 25 W.; had fine weather to Hatteras; experienced unsettled weather off the coast; Fire Island, 3d inst., encountered hard gale from N. N. W. to W., which drove us to the eastward of Block Island with a pilot on board; no date, lat. 39 N., lon. 72 30 W., spoke ship Ariel, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, 4th inst.

Bark Brother's Pride, (Br.,) Morris, Cow Bay 23 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & son—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Catharine, (Swed.,) Anderson, Malaga 36 ds., with fruit to Hatton, Wilson & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 29; took the southern passage, and had fine weather up to Hatteras; from thence 8 ds., with strong W. and N. W. gales.

Brig Michelina, (Ital.,) Esposito, Alexandria Sept. 3, and Gibraltar Nov. 1, with wool to order. Took the southern passage, and had fine weather up to Bermuda; from thence 13 ds., with strong W. gales.

Brig Friede, (N. G.,) Timmermann, Rio Grande 35 ds., with hides, &c., to order. Crossed the Equator Nov. 3, in lon. 32 W.; had fine weather up to Nov. 27, lat. 35 lon. 73 24, from thence strong northerly gales; sprung mainmast.

Schr. E. A. DeHart, (of Boothbay,) Pinkham, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglass—vessel to Fry & Co. Had moderate weather; was 2 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. F. A. Brooks, Smith, Nantucket, with fish to S. R. Miller.

Schr. Victor, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to H. G. Rogers.

Schr. Arctic, French, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Storm Child, Fitch, Nantucket, with fish to Benj. West.

Schr. Carrie L. Hix, Hix, Elizabethport, for Marblehead.

Schr. Anna Martin, Bishop, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Frost King, Fisher, Calais, with lumber.

Schr. J. E. Mitchell, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. Alfred Hall, Dimmock, New-Bedford.

WIND—Sunset, fresh N. W.; clear.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Meier, of the German steam-ship Frisia, reports: Arr. at Sandy Hook, Dec. 6, at 6 P. M. From our departure from Havre, we had very bad weather, with a high sea, and made, from 3rd of November, at 9 P. M., till the 7th, at 1 A. M., only 195 miles. The weather became more and more stormy, and on the 24th, at 4 P. M., lat. 49 48, N., lon. 44, we sighted a wreck, (reported elsewhere.) During the remainder of the passage the bad weather continued always stormy and high sea from S. W. and N. W.; Dec. 4, lat. 43 20, lon. 70 07, passed steam-ship Europa, hence for Glasgow; 5th, 10 P. M., lat. 40 38 N., lon. 68 12, passed a Cunard steamer.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 6.—Arr. ship Princess Alexandra, from Calcutta; bark Smyrniote, from Smyrna; schr. Emeline, from St. Marc.

Arr. this P. M., steamer Ashland, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 6.—Arr. steamer James Adger, from New-York, and Rivera, from Havana; bark Island Home, from Bremen; brig Melrose, from Boston; schrs. Eclipse and Heaton, from New-York, and Baker, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamers Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia, and Maryland, for Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 6.—Cld. bark Francis Bourneu, for Cork for orders; and schr. Amos Walker, for Boston.

Sld. steamer Oriental, for Boston, and Saragoss, for Baltimore; bark Seaman, for Bremen, and schr. Gem, for Genoa.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, Nov. 27.—Nov. 26, arr. steamer Henry Chauncey, from New-York; 21st, bark Caribou, from Baltimore; 25th, brig Jesse Rhynes, from Boston; bark Gilmore Meredith, from New-York; 26th, bark Orient, from Alexandria. Sld. Nov. 19, steamer South America, for New-York; 27th, schr. J. E. Bowen, for Pensacola.

European Marine News.

HAVRE, Dec. 4.—The Baltic Lloyd's steam-ship Franklin, Capt. Dehnicke, from Stettin, for New-York, via Havre, sailed hence today.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4.—The Allan line steam-ship St. Andrew, from Quebec, arr. here today.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.—The Allan line steam-ship Manitoban, from Quebec, arr. here today.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is steadily increasing in circulation and popularity. The several leading features of this edition make the SUNDAY TIMES a very valuable and interesting paper for the general reader.

Among the original articles prepared for the TIMES of SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 8, will be found the following:

ON A WHARF. A graphic sketch of the scenes to be found along our river-fronts.

BY SEA AND LAND; OR, A Description of the Journey from the Columbia River to New-York City. Giving some charming pictures and much interesting information.

Several other original articles will also be given.

Besides these, the regular features will be continued, as follows:

CURRENT LITERATURE, being careful selections from leading American and English periodicals.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS—A full record of the week, with gossip of events at home and abroad.

MILITARY GOSSIP, giving the latest movements in National Guard circles, and considerable information on current topics for military men.

ART NOTES, with the latest gossip in local and foreign studios.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE DAY, by mail and telegraph.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the topics of the day.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES affords unusual advantages to advertisers, as it goes to a large number of educated readers. All advertisements intended for this edition must be handed in before 8 o'clock this evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

THE EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

It will contain a full abstract of Political, Commercial and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the Daily issues of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the Times as may have interest for Americans resident abroad, and for European subscribers.

THE EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

R. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

MARRIED.

ARCULARIUS—HOUGHTALING.—On Thursday, Dec. 5, 1872, at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., by Rev. R. Van Slyke, of Albany, N. Y., Rev. ANDREW M. ARCULARIUS and LIZZIE, daughter of R. S. Houghtaling, Esq.

BEEBE—TOWNE.—On Thursday, Dec. 5, at St. James' Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Chas. W. Homer, HUNSON H. BEEBE to ELMIRA, daughter of De Witt C. Tower, Esq.

BIRDSEYE—JONES.—On Thursday, the 5th inst., by Rev. Arthur Warner, GEORGE W. BIRDSEYE and JULIA ADA, only daughter of the late Wm. G. Jones. No cards.

COLGATE—CRAIG.—On Thursday, Dec. 5, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Cooper, assisted by Rev. Dr. Morgan, L. Dwight COLGATE, Jr., to ELIZABETH A., daughter of Rev. D. D. Craig, Esq.

DEWEY—BURCHARD.—On Wednesday, Dec. 4, at the residence of the bridegroom's father, Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D., CHARLES H. DEWEY to JENNIE F. BURCHARD, daughter of Gurdon Burchard, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

GILBERT—IRVIN.—On Thursday, Dec. 5, by Rev. Wm. Irvin, GEORGE GRENVOLD GRAY and SUSAN W., daughter of Richard Irvin.

GILPIN—WINSTON.—On